EVENING EDITION

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BRITISH OFFENSIVE TERMED DISASTROUS IN EL ALAMEIN FRONT

Allied Drives End in Big Failure As Axis Resistance Too Strong

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Londoners Worried as 8th Army Headquarters in Africa Remains Silent

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, November 1.—The British offensive which started at the El Alamein front, North Africa, seems to have ended in a big failure as the strong Axis resistance caused serious damages among the British ranks, it is reported from the North African front.

The number of British war prisoners taken by the Axis forces is daily increasing, and the total since the beginning of the British offensive has reached more than 2,000, some 200 having been taken today.

British Offensive Fails

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 31.—The British Eighth Army's offensive in the El Alamein sector, much advertised at its start by the Headquarters of the Army, now seems to be ending in failure, it is judged from the fact that the same Headquarters remains silent about it. No wonder the British public in London is reported seriously concerned over the situation in the sector.

According to a London report received here yesterday, many papers in the British capital, seemingly with the purpose of limiting the home front's discouragement over the futile British offensive in North Africa, have been forecasting it for the past few days.

The Daily Express, one of the London dailies, however, is reported to have stated: "The probable standstill of the British offensive on the Egyptian front shows that our operations in the sector has attained its primary objective. The offensive succeeded in causing the Germans to bring many of their warplanes from the Stalingrad area."

El Alamein Quiet

Domei

LISBON, October 31.—Reports from North Africa reveal that the British counter-offensive recently started in the El Alamein sector is proving futile with no German positions penetrated by the Britishers. Fighting is now occurring here and there on small scales in the same sector, but no remarkable progress has been seen on either side, the report pointed out.

Throughout October 30, the situation around El Alamein was rather dull with fighting spasmodically staged at few points. Thus it could safely be said, the reports explained, that the British offensive would positively end in failure. What is expected next would be a new offensive from the Axis side.

At some quarters, however, it is said the German troops under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel are preparing their offensive, while the Luftwaffe are active over some British positions, it is further reported.

BOMBAY POLICE STATION AGAIN SCENE OF UPRISING

Indian Patriots Hurl Bomb—Law Passed Banning Sales of Fireworks, Explosives

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 31.—Indicative of the further aggravating disturbance in India, a bomb explosion occurred once again in the neighborhood of a police station in Bombay early this morning, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here.

As a result of the police investigation, it became apparent that the bomb was a home-made explosive.

In view of the incident, the Bombay city authorities proclaimed a decree to prohibit the sales of fireworks and all explosives until the end of this year.

Horiuchi Leaves for Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 2.—Tateki Horiuchi, former Consul-General in Shanghai, left here for Nanking at 9 a.m. today to take up his new post as Japanese Minister there.

Promotions in Rank Of Imperial Princes Announced by Navy

Their Imperial Highnesses Commander Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu and Captain Prince Asaakira Kuni have been elevated to the ranks of Captain and Rear-Admiral, respectively, the Navy Ministry announced Sunday afternoon, Domei reports.

EAST ASIA MEETING ON ECONOMICS SET

400 Delegates to Attend 3-Day Roundtable Confab Here Starting November 26

The fourth East Asiatic Economic Roundtable Conference will be held for three days starting from November 26 at the Greater East Asia Hall in Tokyo with the attendance of more than 400 delegates from Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Inner Mongolia, as well as leading financiers and Government officials of those countries, reports Domei.

Special importance is being attached to the forthcoming parley for the reason that it is the first meeting of the conference since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and will carry out close and exhaustive deliberations on various important economic problems toward the promotion of economic and financial relations among the four countries concerned.

In the course of the proceedings, it is expected that comprehensive reports on mining, industrial and agricultural conditions in Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Inner Mongolia will be made by the attending members from those countries.

Discussions will also be held on the ways and means for further accelerating the exchange of staple commodities among the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The three-day parley will be presided over by Sotaro Ishiwata, former Minister of Finance and newly-appointed economic adviser to the National Government of China at Nanking, who is currently President of the East Asiatic Economic Roundtable Conference.

ASIA WAR EXHIBITION OPENS

Wang, Hata, Shigemitsu Attend Ceremony in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, November 2.—The Greater East Asiatic War Exhibition opened here yesterday with a ceremony attended by Japanese and Chinese leaders including President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Others who attended include Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, as well as Ministers of State of the National Government.

Drama Exhibition Starts

The Greater East Asia Dramatic Culture Exposition was opened on Sunday at the Dramatic Museum of the Waseda University. The exhibition will remain open till November 20.

POCKET SUBMARINES OF GERMANY ACTIVE IN BLACK SEA FIGHT

Ankara Reports Say Small Undersea Craft Are Big Threat to Soviet Fleet

CAUCASUS BATTLE RAGING

Main Russian Forces Dealt Decisive Damages by Axis in Terek, Nalichik Areas

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, November 1.—German pocket submarines have entered the Black Sea, and are active everywhere, causing extreme threat to the Soviet fleet, it is reported from Ankara.

Starts Big Offensive

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 31.—German forces in the Caucasus front are giving decisive damages to the Soviet main forces at the Terek and Nalichik areas, as they have particularly increased their offensive activity since yesterday, it is reported by German military circles.

In the southern Terek River district, the Soviet 209th Sniper Division was completely annihilated, while the 37th Sniper Division was mostly destroyed. Furthermore, the Soviet 275th Sniper Division, 59th Sniper Brigade, and 164 Sniper Brigade were so seriously beaten that they were made unable to continue fighting.

Meanwhile, in the Central Caucasus front, the remnant Soviet troops made strong resistance with British and American tanks, holding a corner of the city of Nalichik, but German-Rumanian forces attacked them occupying five strong pill-boxes and 15 fortified houses. Also the G.P.U. headquarters and military school there were occupied by the Axis troops, while the Soviet anti-aircraft positions established on tops of various buildings were severely attacked. After mopping up the district, the Axis forces have further advanced toward the Grozny oil area.

Leningrad Bombed

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 31.—The German High Command announced today that the German air force bombed Leningrad and caused several big fires, today.

Also, the port of Murmansk was constantly bombed the whole day today, and harbor facilities were seriously damaged.

Meanwhile, a large formation of German bomber planes attacked and set fire to four large enemy oil tankers cruising Ladoga Lake toward Leningrad, and also burned up three other Soviet ships.

Soviets Cornered

Domei

LISBON, October 31.—The Soviet defenders in Stalingrad, continually pressed hard by the German attackers, are gradually being cornered to the banks of the Volga River, it is judged by various reports here.

On October 30, the Red troops positioned in the northern factory zone of Stalingrad were fiercely routed by the Reich infantry and tank units, with the result that the

(Continued on Page 2)

Corruption of Public Morals Hits Britain in Fourth Year of the War

Domei

LISBON, November 1.—The dire shortage of daily necessities and manpower and the resultant corruption of public morals—this is the situation in Britain in the fourth winter of hostilities. In a word, the dark clouds of social unrest are hovering low over warring Britain, according to information reaching here.

Most harassing to the English this winter will be the ever-mounting shortage of coal. In London, coal fires are necessary as soon as October begins. However, this year the Government prohibited the use of coal for heating purposes before November.

Therefore, Government offices, banks, business firms, hotels and theaters must dispense with heating until that month.

The Parliament is not an exception. Therefore, makeshift measures were contemplated to keep the rooms warm without heating. All the doors were closed tightly and thick curtains were utilized to eliminate draughts.

Shivering Ministers

Yet, State ministers including Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Parliament members shiver in the closed rooms.

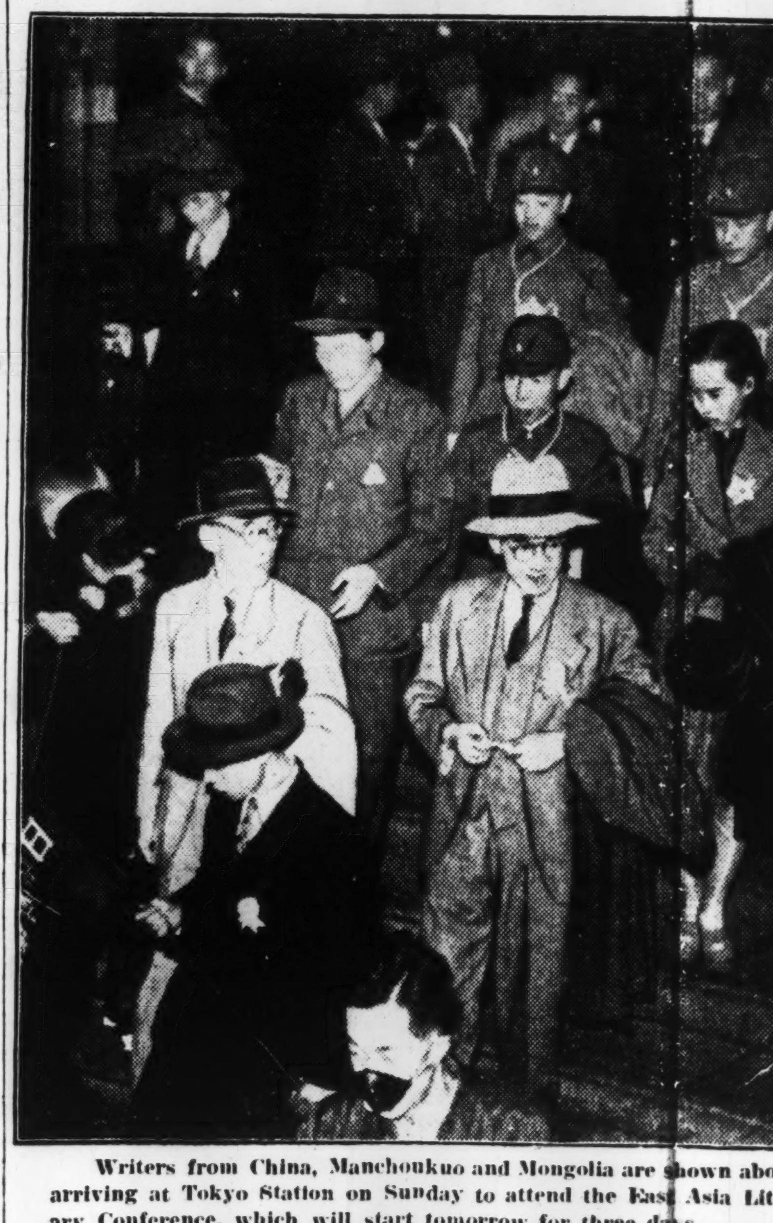
In the recent session of the Lower House, to the astonishment of the "British gentlemen" present, Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps sat throughout the session clad in a heavy overcoat.

The frantic Government authorities are urging every household to economize on the use of fuel. However, the cold does not allow every household to abide by the control regulations, as desired by the Government.

As a result, the authorities have been forced to announce that the supply of coal will be stopped during

(Continued on Page 2)

To Attend Writers' Meeting



Writers from China, Manchoukuo and Mongolia are shown above arriving at Tokyo Station on Sunday to attend the East Asia Literary Conference, which will start tomorrow for three days.

20 Writers From Continent Arrive For East Asia Literary Conference

Representatives From China, Manchoukuo and Mongolia Impressed by Order Prevailing in Japan Which Is Waging Titanic Warfare

Twenty Chinese, Manchoukuoan and Mongolian writers who will represent their respective countries in the coming Greater East Asia Literary Conference, which will be held three days starting tomorrow, arrived in Tokyo at 4:40 p.m. on Sunday, reports the Nichi Nichi.

In the train speeding to the capital, these representatives held a conference in which their first impressions of Japan and their aspiration to enhance East Asiatic literature were expressed.

"I have been impressed by the peaceful and rich atmosphere of this country," declared a Manchoukuoan writer, "in spite of the fact that it is engaged in a titanic warfare."

Madam Wu-ying of Manchoukuo, who is the only woman among the party members, stated that she intends to study the ways of living of the Japanese women and let her knowledge be known to the women of her country.

"I have been told that Japan is suffering from a shortage of materials," said Mr. Chou a representative from Central China, "but now I have realized it was a false report. Harmonious order prevails here. I have been specially impressed by the fact that the sanitary conditions of the Japanese are remarkably good."

Mr. Chou seeing the orderly way in which people at the Kumamoto Station boarded the train said that was proof of the high civilization of Japan.

Shimpei Kusano representing Central China revealed that each of the party members was daily writing scores of sheets of reports on the conditions of Japan.

"Cultural works cannot be completed in a short time," pointed out Mr. Komatsu of Manchoukuo. "Wait in patience and you are sure to see literary works in line with the ideal of 'Hakko Ichiu' produced by us," he declared.

Chou Hua-jen of Central China declared that he would propose at the confabulation what might be called an East Asia Literary Principle, to which all literary efforts of the East Asiatic writers should be united.

On arrival in the capital, these authors paid homage toward the Imperial Palace. Later, they left for the Imperial Hotel to make their headquarters there.

NIPPON NANKING EMBASSY WILL HAVE INNER COUNCIL

New Body to Assist Ambassador Shigemitsu—Creation Will Strengthen Structure

Domei

NANKING, November 1.—With the unification of Japanese diplomatic organs in China, the Japanese Embassy in Nanking has decided to strengthen its structure by creating an inner council to deliberate on important problems and make reports and suggestions to Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, it was revealed here today

The proposed council will be composed of Tateki Horiuchi, Minister to Nanking, councilor of the Embassy, and the military and naval attaches to the Embassy.

Under the improved system, Minister Horiuchi will actively assist Ambassador Shigemitsu in the conduct of the affairs to such an extent as to handle documents and express opinons in the name of the Ambassador.

Shanghai Shrine Enlarged

SHANGHAI.—The laying-out of an outer garden covering about 38 acres at the Shanghai Shrine is expected to be completed by the end of November.

COMMODITIES EXCHANGE IS DECIDED AT MANILA

Hongkong and Philippines to Aid Each Other With Necessary Goods

Domei

MANILA, October 30.—The items and quantities of commodities to be exchanged between the Philippines and Hongkong have been agreed, and now negotiations to decide prices of the respective commodities are under way between the Japanese Army Administration in the Philippines and the representatives of the Hongkong Government-General.

The exchange plan proposed sometime ago, to supplement economically between the two regions was brought to a quick maturity recently when the Hongkong representatives arrived here to negotiate with the Army authorities.

The list of commodities to be exchanged include sugar, leaf-tobacco and Manila hemp from the Philippines, and tea, Chinese tonic, cigarets and paper from Hongkong.

Already tons of sugar have been shipped from the Philippines to Hongkong.

NORTH CHINA PEOPLE HAIL NEW MINISTRY; HOPEFUL ABOUT AOKI

Chairman Wang I-tang of Political Council Says People Eager to Help Win War

PEKING EMBASSY EXPLAINS

Leading Papers Here in Tokyo Give Prominence to Newly Created Body

Domei

PEKING, November 1.—Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council, commenting today, on the Japanese Government's creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, said that North China stands eager to cooperate with Japanese liaison organs in China in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"In order to achieve victory in the war," Chairman Wang said, "all the races in East Asia must look to Japan as their leader."

Meanwhile, political observers hailed the newly-created Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs as a boon to the East Asiatic races and indicated they are expectedly looking forward to witness far-reaching results from Kazuo Aoki, the new Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who has a wide experience and understanding of the continent.

Embassy Gives Statement

Domei

PEKING, November 1.—In connection with the creation in Tokyo of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Japanese Embassy here issued today an oral statement of the following purport:

"The system of the newly inaugurated Peking Office of the Japanese Embassy will be defined in detail later after the prevailing state of things here is studied.

"There is no doubt now that all Japanese civil organs in North China have been coordinated under the Japanese Minister, who is a soldier on the active list. The Miinster is the representative of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in North China. He is placed under the supervision of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and also, regarding certain matters, of the Japanese Ambassador in China. All Japanese consuls and consul-generals in North China will be supervised by the Minister.

"The Peking Office of the Japanese Embassy will be housed on the site of the now defunct North China Liaison Office of the East Asia Development Board. The house of the Japanese Embassy here will serve for the time being as a branch office of the Embassy. No remarkable change will be made in the sites and the business of the Japanese consulates and consulates-general here and there in North China. It is expected these offices will strive to bring about promptness and simplification in the administration."

Tokyo Press Comments

All the leading metropolitan vernaculars yesterday gave prominence to the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, ordained to shape the Greater East Asia

(Continued on Page 2)

Turkey Faces Invasion, Warns President Inonu In Parliament Speech

Domei

LISBON, November 1.—President Ismet Inonu of Turkey warned the people of the serious situation in which Turkey is now placed in his address given at the special session of Parliament today. "Turkey is today facing the danger of invasion. Never before has Turkey come nearer to war than she is today," he stated.

IWAZAKI TAKES OVER CHANGCHIAKOW POST

First Special Envoy to Branch Of Japanese Embassy at Nanking Gives Statement

Domei

CHANGCHIAKOW, November 1.—On his assumption of the post of the first extraordinary envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary attached to the branch office of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking which was newly established in Changchiakow, Major-General Tamio Iwazaki issued the following statement here on Sunday:

"With the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, I, as the envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary attached to the Embassy in Nanking, was ordered to be stationed here to take charge of the business of the Consulate-General and concurrently the liaison business hitherto dealt with by the East Asia Board.

"I will sincerely devote myself toward the administrative development in Mengchiang in close cooperation with the military authorities.

"Internally, I will solidify the unity of staff members and effect the necessary improvements without being a slave to the conventionalities so that I may be able to meet the exigences of the current situation."

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES IN HONGKONG EXPANDED

New Service to Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, and North China Started

Domei

HONGKONG, October 31.—The Communications Bureau of the Hongkong Government-General today announced the opening of new telegraphic service between this city and principal cities in Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, North China as well as Amoy from November 1.

The rates, which are based on five words as the minimum change, were announced as follows:

To Manchoukuo, Mengchiang and North China:
Official:—Japanese: 35 sen per word. Chinese, Foreign Languages: 45 sen per word.
Private:—Japanese: 45 sen per word. Chinese, Foreign Languages: 55 sen per word.
Press:—Japanese: 15 sen per word. Chinese, Foreign Languages: 20 sen per word.
To Amoy:
Private:—Japanese: 12 sen per word. Chinese, Foreign Languages: 20 sen per word.
Press:—Japanese: 5 sen per word. Chinese, Foreign Languages: 8 sen per word.

Germans in Eastern Front Launch Fierce Onslaughts Against Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, November 1.—With intense cold daily approaching on the Eastern Front, the German attack is being intensified with more fierceness than before, particularly in the Stalingrad sector.

On Friday, the German forces launched their final onslaught against the remnant Soviet troops in the Stalingrad sector to give a coup de grace.

As a result, the Red troops' last defense positions in the industrial quarters in the northwestern part of the city were almost destroyed by the Germans.

Against the Red Army position putting up final resistance, the German forces are resorting to surprise attacks and are destroying fortresses one by one with hand-grenades.

Taking up the artillery and anti-air artillery positions on the western bank of the Volga River, the Germans shelled in succession the Soviet artillery positions on the eastern bank of the river.

After the artillery battle with the Volga River between, the Germans finally succeeded in destroying the Red troops' iron-boat bridge which is the only supply route remaining for the Soviets.

To check the German drive, the Soviet forces mobilized all the available air force. Particularly at night, the Soviet bombers counter-attacked the German positions, with the result that 34 Red planes were shot down by the Reich and its Allies' fighter planes in the pitched aerial duel.

It is also reported that the German air force raided the Red army positions raining bombs on them and silenced a great number of the Soviet cannons.

On the following day, the German air force units which had gained

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FATE OF ROOSEVELT HINGES ON ELECTION ON NOVEMBER THIRD

Republican Party Is Expected To Regain Power to Fairly Large Extent

ABSENTEES WILL INCREASE

U.S. Defeat in Battle of South Pacific Will Have Serious Effect on Result

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—The coming election to be held in the United States on November 3 is expected to reveal the tendency of public opinion regarding the war policy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Senate now consists of 65 Democrats, 29 Republicans, one Progressive and one Independent. The House of Representatives is formed by 258 Democrats, 165 Republicans and five others, while seven seats are vacant.

At the coming election, 35 Senators and 435 members of the Lower House, as well as 32 Governors will be elected. It is generally observed that the Republican Party that has been inactive for these 10 years will regain their power to a fairly large extent.

The traditional saying that the whole country follows Maine did not hold good at the election of 1932. But at the coming election it is said that Maine will elect Republican candidates for the Governor, Senators and three Representatives. Then the whole nation will follow the example in electing Republican candidates.

Republicans Favored

The Southern States are expected to elect 12 Republican Senators. In the preliminary election held up to the present, Hamilton Fish, Isolationist, was successful in New York, while in the State of Ohio, out of 15 Isolationist candidates, 14 were elected. In Colorado and Minnesota, the Isolationists are also very powerful. Of course, the Isolationists cannot be said to be against war. But Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Washington, Massachusetts, Montana, Delaware, Minnesota and New Hampshire that supported Roosevelt at the last election are showing a tendency to support the Republican Party.

Thus it is now estimated that the Republican Party will win seven seats in the Senate. In New York State, it is particularly notable that James Farley, who was once the Chairman of the Election Committee of the Democratic Party, has supported John Bennet, a Republican candidate, despite the opposition by Roosevelt, and thus there has developed a fierce battle between John Bennet and Thomas Dewey, Republican leader.

If Bennet is not elected, Farley will lose his political future. On the other hand, when Bennet is elected, Roosevelt will lose his face. Thus the Democratic Party is very worried. On the other hand, if Dewey who is a great leader of the Republican Party even rivalling Wendell Willkie is elected as the Governor of New York State, he will be nominated the candidate for President at the party's meeting in 1944, replacing Willkie.

The discord in the Democratic Party was revealed in the election of Senators from Nebraska. Though Roosevelt is supporting George Norris, the party is recommending radio announcer Foster, and thus it is believed that Republican candidate, Kenneth Wheeler, will be the the lucky one. Governor Culvert Olson of California is in danger of losing to Earl Warren, Republican.

No Hope for Lee

In Oklahoma, because Governor Leon Philipps is supporting Republican candidate Moore for the Senate, Josh Lee, Democratic candidate has little prospect of being elected.

Thus, Roosevelt realized the unfavorable election situation and on October 30 particularly urged the people to vote for the protection of democracy. But this declaration sounded as though he said that the Republican Party was not democratic.

Joseph Martin, Chief Secretary of the Republican Party, and Edward Flynn of the Democratic Party, issued a joint statement today and said that in the history of the United States, there has been no election more important than the

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NORTH CHINA BEHIND JAPAN, SAY LEADERS

Governors of Hopei and Shansi, And Peking Mayor Express Firm Stand

The eager and enthusiastic spirit of the Chinese people to increase wartime production, to preserve peace and order and to exterminate Communists, was recently voiced by the Governors of Hopei and Shansi Provinces of North China and also by the Mayor of Peking. As leaders of North China, they are exerting unstinted efforts in order to bring the current war to a victorious conclusion in cooperation with Japan, according to a Peking dispatch to Domei.

North China as the army supply base will play an important role both politically and economically in the construction of Greater East Asia. These leaders have introduced many progressive measures in the areas under their administration.

Wu Tsan-chou, Governor of Hopei Province, commented as follows:

"Hopei Province will play an important part in the prosecution of the current war because of its geographical position. The Province is blessed with abundant agricultural products and natural resources, which will be offered for the construction of Greater East Asia.

"We have already launched a campaign for the preservation of peace and order in the province as it is absolutely necessary to secure this first in order to stabilize the daily lives of the people. Another purpose of the campaign is to enlighten the people so as to make them realize the importance of liberating the Asiatics and to unite the 30,000,000 residents in their efforts to construct a wartime strucure to collaborate with the Japanese in this war.

"Through this campaign, the daily life of the people was greatly stabilized, at the same time a reform was carried out in the administrative structure and special training courses were conducted for the benefit of the government officials with great success. With the proper reorganization of the administrative organs, great improvements in the tax system was attained. The principle of praise for meritorious deeds and punishment to the offenders is strictly followed. Trained leaders are now dispatched to each prefecture.

"To increase agricultural production, educational measures in the agricultural technique and training of farmers are being carried out. To further encourage the development of agriculture, special measures as the distribution of superior quality seeds, construction of irrigation, establishment of plant nurseries, granting subsidies for spring cultivation construction of laboratories for live-stock raising to improve horse and sheep breeding, are being seriously undertaken by the government. We, who are fighting for the emancipation of 1,000,000,000 Asiatics, must do our utmost for the restoration of East Asia. The residents of Hopei Province, are united into one body with unwavering confidence in the restoration of East Asia."

Yu Chin-ho, Mayor of Peking stressed the importance of stabilizing the daily life and thoughts of the people by stating:

"In order to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful victory, it is the mission of Peking to strengthen the wartime structure by mobilizing the efforts of the citizens to construct a firm foundation for the material and spiritual growth of the people. With this purpose as our aim, we have launched a campaign to establish the Hsinmin ideal, to stabilize the popular sentiment, to strengthen the preservation of order, to exterminate communist influences, and to cooperate with the Japanese officials and civilians.

"Measures for the encouragement of wartime production, curtailment of consumption and the increase of savings, are seriously considered. Other policies namely the security of agricultural industry, enforcement of price control and prevention of the outflow of commodities must be also put into practice.

"The complete establishment of wartime structure cannot be attained unless the ideals of the people and their daily life are constructed on a firm foundation. Our task is to exterminate the communistic ideas, and to sweep away the influences of Britain and America. The task of ousting communist ideals is being carried on successfully, but the Westernized ideas must be crushed more thoroughly.

"On every occasion, preach to people about the sacred mission of the current war for the emancipation of the Asiatics and I emphasize that a final Japanese victory is absolutely necessary for the establishment of a new China. I am firmly convinced that the 2,000,000 residents of Peking will offer their hearty cooperation for a victorious conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia."

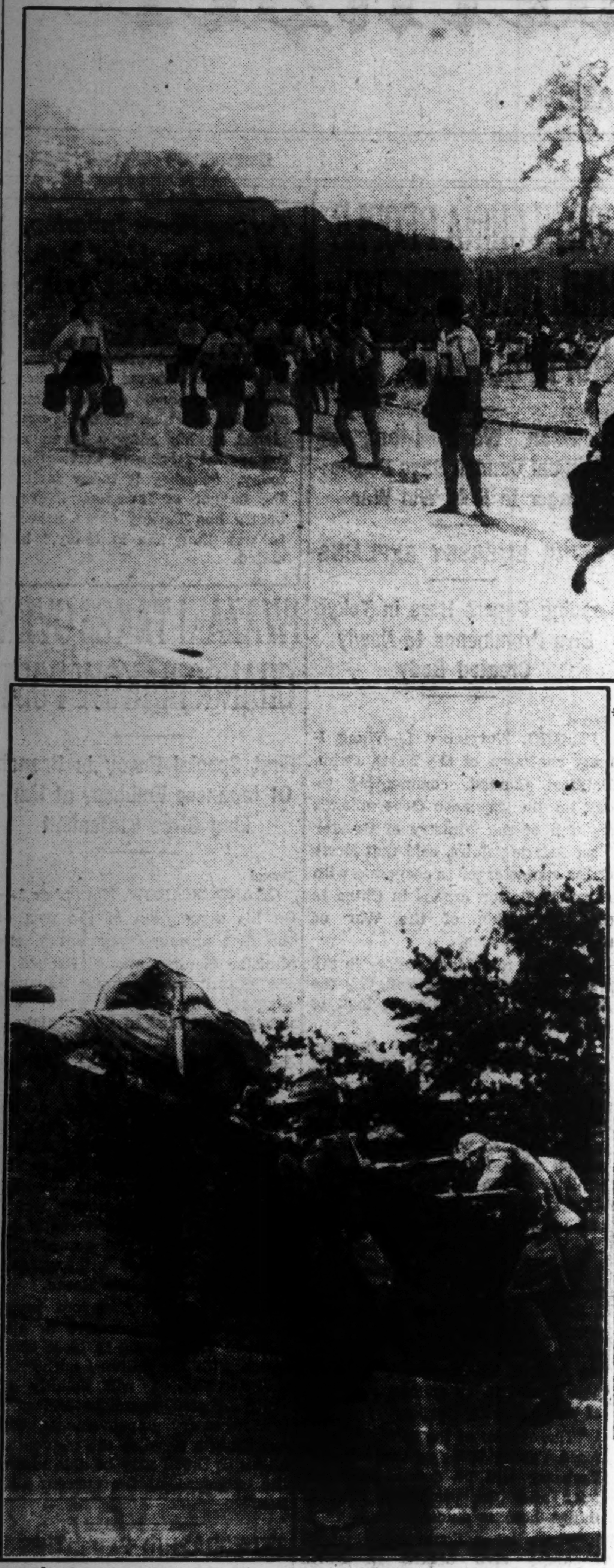
Su Ti-shih, Governor of Shansi Province remarked on the speedy steps taken for the establishment of an efficient administration in his province, which follows:

"In Shansi Province, the most pressing problem is the annihilation of communists who are still lodged in the mountain regions. In order to secure peace and order throughout the province, the strengthening of garrison forces must be greatly stressed. At present we are still dependent on Japanese cooperation, but in the near future we hope to be able to stand on our own feet.

"Measures for the increase of production, for thrift and saving and the strengthening of the New Citizens' Movement must be immediately undertaken. To increase agricultural production some 20,000 wells were dug. Also, the Agrarian Districts Development Committee was formally organized and under the leadership of the Japanese committee members, the farmers are taught new farming techniques, with the organization of the Ditch Construction Committee, systematic progress to increase agricultural production is being realized step by step. Forestry experimental stations and plant nurseries which were lately established will contribute in transforming the waste land into green fields.

"We, the residents of Shansi Province are firmly determined to cooperate with Japan in the sacred task of liberating the Asiatics by playing our role in the development of wartime resources and in the increase of agricultural products."

Hectic Events at Meiji Shrine Meet



These pictures show the fervor in which the participants in the Meiji Shrine Physical Training meet now in full blast are undergoing. The girls taking part in the games as pictured above are far from being called the "weaker sex." Lower picture portrays one phase of the martial games.

111 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK

U-Boats Claim Majority During October Operations

Domei

BERLIN, November 1.—During October, German naval forces sank 111 ships, totalling 720,757 tons, the German High Command announced today.

Most of these ships were sunk by the U-boats, while 10 other enemy ships were torpedoed and seriously damaged. In the same period, the British navy lost one destroyer, two patrol boats and seven motor boats.

Corrupted Morals Hit Britain at War

(Continued from Page 1)

this winter to those who refuse to comply with Government orders.

To urge the people in general to economize on fuel, a propaganda poster was displayed in a certain store in London depicting a woman in the nude preparing to take a bath with an explanation: "Don't pour hot water over five inches." However, this poster was torn to pieces by a group of infuriated women.

The shortage of other daily necessities is becoming more and more acute.

The collection of iron materials and scrap iron is feverishly being continued. In Edinburgh all the iron railings of primary school buildings were dismantled.

Scramble for Oranges

In the suburbs of Glasgow, iron name plates were removed to the embarrassment of postmen and delivery boys.

The food situation is growing intense. Guests of first-class hotels are known to have scrambled for shrivelled oranges.

The women of England are dissatified with the intensified control over clothing. In Sheffield, a group of housewives filed a petition with the Trade Board to supply more corsets of more varieties.

Another remarkable shortage of labor was witnessed. As a result, women are participating in every field of work.

The streets of leading cities are deluged with women in uniform, belonging to the ex-servicewomen corps, the British Volunteer Air Force Corps and the Women Volunteer Bluejacket Corps, etc.

Scandals have been notorious since the outbreak of the hostilities. The corruption of morals is remarkable. According to an announcement by the authorities, it is becoming difficult to draw a distinguishing line between the pregnancy rates of married and single women, giving a rise to a serious social problem.

FATE OF ROOSEVELT HINGES ON ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

coming election to be held on November 3.

But the public attention is more directed to the development of the Pacific military operations, and the public is not very interested in the election. It is thus estimated that the total absentees from polls will be increased to about 20,000,000.

Usually whenever the absentees are large, the results are favorable to the Republican Party. Also the following reasons are mentioned for the victory of the Republican candidates.

1. The public dissatisfaction with Roosevelt's war policy and particularly price control and anti-inflation measures.
2. The absence of 6,000,000 soldiers who usually support the Democratic Party.
3. War industry workers have no franchise as they moved to the war-industry areas after the opening of the war.

Roosevelt's Words Fail

In the 1940 election campaign, Roosevelt stressed the international crisis in Europe and East Asia for winning votes, and at the present campaign he also tried to win public confidnce by loudly reporting the southern Pacific military operations. But the announcement of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters revealed the actual results of the battle in the Southern Pacific, and American newspapers have also recognized the miserable defeat the American forces had suffered. Thus Roosevelt's propaganda did not succeed. Consequently, the defeat in the Battle of the South Pacific will exercise a serious effect upon the coming election, it is generally believed.

Even if the Republican Party wins at the election, as expected, and holds 20 seats in the Senate, the Democrats will control votes in the Senate with 54 members against 41; in the House of Representatives, the position will not be practically affected. Thus, there will not be brought any notable effect on the Roosevelt administration. However, the voice declaring that the United States should fight for her own interest and safety will become stronger and the aid to the Allied nations will be reduced.

North China People Hail New Ministry; Hopeful About Aoki

(Continued From Page 1)

Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to Domei.

The Yomiuri-Hochi in a typical commentary pointed out the great importance of the mission entrusted to the newly created Ministry in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and value of its organization.

"The characteristic of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is found in the fact that it is an all round office to supervise and control various matters for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," the paper declared.

"To establish a greater economic sphere in East Asia with Japan, Manchoukuo and China as the nucleus and to construct a new political structure of East Asia are the chief objects in the creation of the new Ministry," the paper added.

Pointing out the importance of the duties of the new Ministry, the paper stated that it should display its originality in the political, economic and cultural construction of Greater East Asia.

LIN WOULD PROMOTE UNITY AMONG YOUTH

Nanking Publicity Minister Stresses Importance of Organized Training

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

NANKING, October 30.—A great iron bridge must be constructed over the ocean that separates Japan and China in order that the youths of the two countries may be brought together in perfect unity, declared Lin Pai-sheng, Minister for Publicity of the Nanking Government, when he gave his impressions of his recent three-week inspection tour in Japan in a joint conference with Japanese and Chinese newspapers at 5:30 p.m. today following his return from Peking where he accompanied President Wang Ching-wei to attend the convention of the Hsinmin Society.

Mr. Lin's impression of his Japan tour follows:

"My recent tour in Japan has deepened my belief in the Hsinmin movement and in the organized training of youths. From the point of view of the strength of a nation, great expectations are attached to youth organizations that are well trained and diciplined and have immutable faith.

"The same, I think, can be said of the War of Greater East Asia. I shall devote myself wholeheartedly to the Hsinmin movement and to the training of youths. The Hsinmin movement is not a mere national drive; it aims at the rehabilitation of China and the defense of East Asia. The youths of China must be organized and brought into close unity with those of Japan in order to tighten the axis of East Asia.

"In order that the youths of Japan and China may be brought together in close unity, a great iron bridge must be constructed over the ocean that separates the two countries. To that end we will bend all our efforts.

"During my recent tour in Japan. I had opportunities of inspecting all grades of schools and corps of young men and women engaged in various occupations. I was able to gather considerable data. I tried to find differences in what appeared to be a common point and a common point in what were apparently different things. This will bring to light Japan's merits and our demerits. On the basis of this comparative study I am anxious to start full-fledged training at the earliest date possible.

"I am now arranging my data. My report, I think, will run into over 200,000 words. The Japanese people, young and old, men and women, are convinced of victory and burning with the strongest patriotism. That Japan will win admits of no doubt!

"I attended the convention of the Hsinmin Society. The significance of Mr. Wang's latest visit to Peking is to be found in the fact that it will serve to accelerate the great unity of the Chinese youth so that they may strive to bring about speedily a full peace between Japan and China and contribute thereby toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The training of youths in North China has already been begun. They are burning with fighting spirit. I think they will achieve great results before long."

Germans on East Front Launch Fierce Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

the mastery of air over the Eastern Front, attacked the port of Murmansk, bombing Soviet cargo vessels in the port and at the same time engaged in fierce aerial battle with the Soviet air force.

Meantime, in the Caspian Sea, the German air force unit raided the Soviet convoy bound for Astrakhan from Baku for the second time. As a result of the air raid, the Soviet lost six oil tankers, six cargo vessels, two side-wheellers and five tug-boats, in addition to the damage inflicted upon trains loaded with war supplies on the railway in the lower reach regions of the Volga River.

In the Caucasus area, the German ground forces are marching on steadily, repulsing the Soviet forces' resistance.

According to the announcement made on Sunday by the German High Command, at dawn of Sunday, a German sniper division made a sudden appearance in the northwest of Tuapse and drove deep into the Soviet positions.

Special Tickets Printed

Commemorative tickets entitling their holders to the first official passage on November 15 through the Kammon Tunnel connecting the mainland with Kyushu have just been printed. The ticket, 8.5 centimeters long and 5 centimeters wide shows a rushing train, symbolizing the opening of the tunnel for traffic. In the background is a map of Greater East Asia in yellow, on a purple field.

Press Comments

Monday, November 2

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Time for Australians to Reflect on Situation
ASAHI—New Minister Aoki's Instructions
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Reserve Bank Notes and Subsequent Question

Time for Australians to Reflect On Situation

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Hansen Baldwin, a noted American military commentator, stated in his recent article in the New York Times that the Australians in general are indifferent toward the War, particularly the stevedores who refuse to work more than their peacetime share.

Consequently, American troops must be mobilized in replenishing the labor shortage in loading cargoes into transports, thus causing one of the greatest stumbling blocks in launching a major offensive.

Such a statement, it is believed among the Australians, is indicative of the usual American plan of shifting the responsibility and is causing indignation among Australian circles, some of whom having gone so far as to openly attack the Americans in vernaculars.

It certainly cannot be denied that the defeat of the American navy, which boasted of its strength time and again, has given a great repercussion to the Australians. The Australians must indeed have recognized the real strength of the Japanese Navy and realized their folly of depending too much on the United States.

Is it not an opportune time for the Australians to reflect upon the general phase of war? We can well understand their plight and the consequent dependence on the United States since the country has been reduced to "on orphan in the Pacific," but is not the current uneasiness over national defense the result of their own blind measure?

It will be well for the Australians to renew their conception that America, no matter by what measure and on what scale they may try, cannot possibly turn the tide of war which is absolutely and permanently in favor of the Japanese Forces. It is only hoped that the Australians will come to their senses and realize the true intention of Japan, as has been warned by Premier General Hideki Tojo early this year, by extricating its dependency on the United States.

New Minister Aoki's Instructions

ASAHI—Simultaneously with the announcement of the new official organization relative to the Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs the lineup of the Ministry's leading officials has been decided and the first Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs has been appointed in the person of Kazuo Aoki who had recently assumed the post of Minister of State and devoted himself particularly to the work of establishing the Ministry. This is believed probably to be the result of the recognition he has won from Premier General Hideki Tojo that because of his career in the Finance Ministry and the Planning Board he is best fitted to the work of economically developing the Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as the result of the high appraisal made of his experience as adviser to the National Government of China at Nanking which post he had held until recently. Thus the Tojo wartime Cabinet is believed to have successfully got through the difficulty in domestic administration, while the same Cabinet by thus infusing fresh vigor and vitality into the officials' personnel lineup has been enabled to push on spiritedly with the work of effecting domestic adjustment. This achievement so far scored by the Tojo Government is encouraging to the public.

Instructions just given by the new Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs, Mr. Aoki, to officials of the new Ministry under his leadership are believed to have most correctly hit this vital point, which fact is most befitting to adorn the start of the new Ministry. Mr. Aoki, in the instructions, first of all stressing the importance of exercising strict discipline on the part of the Government officials and particularly pointing out the fact that "even the trivial words and acts of every official on the spot" toward peoples and inhabitants in the Co-Prosperity Sphere "will immediately affect their views of Japan and their attitude," touched on the need of the officials always taking "a generous attitude of a great nation."

This indeed is only a right mental attitude to be taken by the officials in view of the essential character of "the Imperial Campaign," but it is necessary, we believe, that in order to thoroughly attain this practice self-reflection on the basis of this fundamental and the encouragement of the supervisers are necessary. The second point urging harmony in view of the collection of men from various sources is quite fitting as one preventing lack of harmony and sectionalism. All officials of the new Ministry should take this instruction to heart.

The third point relates to the quick disposal of office business. If the second point laying stress on harmony is realized, then there is no doubt that the remainder can be materialized gradually.

The absolute significance of the demands coming from the Supreme Command in wartime should be held clearly in mind. Also the factor of time as to the duration of the decisive campaign, and period for the termination of war, and the long term construction in the future must be taken into consideration, so that there may be uninterrupted efficiency in all activities.

Reserve Bank Notes and Subsequent Question

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The National Government of Nanking promulgated on October 20 a financial ordinance to carry out the all-phase exchange of the old fapi with the Reserve Bank notes in all regions of the Wuhan area covering Ichang, Chingmen, Yingcheng, Anlu, Teian Tayeh, Puche, and Sinyang. This was followed by another official announcement banning the circulation of the old fapi after December 1 in the whole area of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

The currency war against the fapi of the Chungking side as staged by the National Government since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 was truly positive and remarkable. On December 8 restriction in payment of cash was enforced. This was followed by the announcement of another financial measure on December 13 for the utilization of the note issue system. Commencing from March 9 of this year the quotations of the military notes were restricted to the Reserve Bank notes

This was further followed by the prohibition of the common utilization system of the Reserve Bank notes and the old fapi for making deposits. On March 23, the parity exchange at the Reserve Bank was suspended. On this preparatory basis, the parity exchange was totally abolished on March 31. Thus simultaneously the Reserve Bank notes have come to link directly with the military notes at fixed ratios. In accordance with the old fapi adjustment regulations dated June 1, the old fapi legally lost the validity as a currency after June 8.

As a result of the enforcement of the fapi recovery measure, the fapi amounting to 1,128,000,000 Yuan was recovered in the Delta region. As the total amount of the fapi in circulation at the foregoing area at that time was put at approximately 3,000,000,000 Yuan, it is thought that the remnant fapi must have fled into the hinterland out of the fear of being seized for recovery. Accordingly, the National Government again issued a notification beforehand to prohibit the circulation of the fapi even in the hinterland of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. It has been also decided to prohibit the circulation of the fapi in the principal cities in the Wuhan area.

Thus it will be seen that the fapi which had dropped heavily in rapid succession before the War of Greater East Asia has been ousted from the whole peace zones in Central China since December 1.

In connection with the recovery of fapi, the amount of the Reserve Bank notes put into circulation has reached 210,000,000 Yuan, it is reported. Presuming one-third of this amount has been converted into public bonds or bank deposits, about 140,000,000 yuan must have been released on the market. The linking of the Reserve Bank notes to the military notes also makes it essential that there should be an abundance of articles. The isolation for self-sufficiency of the hinterland due to the withdrawal of the fapi is also a result of the rise in the prices of commodities. It is because of this situation that there should be an expansion of the productive power subsequent to the ousting of the fapi.

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Pocket Submarines Of Germany Active In Black Sea Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

attacked enemy was obliged to withdraw toward the Volga.

The Soviet military quarters recently admitted that the German attack of Stalingrad has gradually increased in its intensity and the defenders had no chance to put up any effective resistance.

Meantime, in the central Caucasus front, the Reich army is advancing speedily from Nalchik to the Grozny oil zone. The Red troops, with a view to checking the German onslaught, are employing many tanks supplied by Britain and the United States. One report confirmed that an important Soviet position fell into the hands of the German attackers in this sector, principally by virtue of the Reich tanks, machine-guns and warplanes.

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AXIS FORCES SCORE FURTHER VICTORIES ON EASTERN FRONT

Soviets Are Repulsed in Nalichik Suburbs; New Gains Made in Stalingrad Area

PLANES BLAST LENINGRAD

Reich Submarines Operating In North Atlantic Sink 59 Allied Freighters

Domei

BERLIN, October 31.—The German High Command announced today:

1. German and Rumanian forces repulsed the enemy in the suburbs of Nalichik and succeeded in crossing the river at strategically important points.

2. German forces operating in Stalingrad expanded the area under occupation by carrying out a terrific attack. The enemy who has suffered great losses was forced to suspend his counter-attack on the southern part of the city. German fighter plane units commenced a new attack on the railway north of Astrakhan.

3. In the Don River Front, Italian and Hungarian forces repulsed Red forces who attempted to cross the Don River. No change in the war situation has occurred in other sectors in the Eastern Front.

4. In the area around the head of the Volga River, the German air force raided enemy bases, transportation facilities, warehouses and industrial establishments in the rear of the enemy positions.

The Reich air force sank four transports loaded with materials and sailing for Leningrad, on Lake Ladoga and also damaged three small-sized vessels. The German air force also carried out a large air-raid on Leningrad, causing fires to break out in several places. Murmansk is being bombed day and night.

5. On October 29 and 30, the Soviet forces lost 134 planes while the German losses were eight aircraft.

6. In the Egyptian Front, Axis forces repulsed the enemy who carried out a small-scale attack. The Axis air force attacked enemy mechanized units and supply corps, shooting down eight enemy aircraft.

7. As has been announced in a special statement, a squadron of German undersea-craft attacked a convoy sailing for England in the North Atlantic, sinking 59 enemy freight ships totaling 68,500 tons and damaging three other vessels. The Reich submarines patrolling the sea lanes toward America and Britain sank six enemy vessels totaling 32,425 tons.

British Cities Bombed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 31.—The British Air Ministry announced today that a German bomber formation consisting of 50 planes carried out a day light raid on Canterbury, 80 kilometers southeast of London, causing considerable damage, a London dispatch reveals.

Another formation bombed the cities on the east and southeast coast of England.

The British fear that the bombing is a prelude to the resumption of large-scale air raids on the British mainland by the Reich air force.

More Soviet Points Fall

Domei

BERLIN, October 31.—The German forces operating in the Nalichik sector in the Central Caucasus made a further advance on October 30 and are continuing their attack in cooperation with the Rumanian units, according to the announcement of the German military headquarters issued today.

In the operations in this sector, the Reich forces occupied more villages in defiance of the Red forces' resistance.

In the battle fought in the city of Nalichik, the German advance tank units and high-angle gun corps staged a terrific engagement with the desperate Soviet defenders. After a life and death struggle, the Axis forces succeeded in occupying five strong pill-boxes, 15 houses which had been used as machine-gun positions, a building of the G.P.U., and the military academy and destroyed four anti-air raid guns.

Many Soviet soldiers were taken prisoners in the course of the fighting. Most of the remnants of the Red forces in the city of Nalichik are believed to have been wiped out.

Fullest Cooperation With Services Is Pledged by Minister Kazuo Aoki

Chief of Newly-Established East Asiatic Affairs Ministry Also Says Bonds of Amity With Friendly Powers Will Be Solidified

In a statement issued following his investiture as Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kazuo Aoki pledged full cooperation with the Services and vigorous efforts for solidifying still further the bonds of friendship with Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China and other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The new Ministry has been formed, he pointed out, to meet with the urgent requirement of constructing a Greater East Asia wherein all countries and peoples will have their proper places with Japan serving as the pivot. For this purpose, he continued, it is of the utmost importance that the closest cooperation be maintained with the High Command and at the same time that a speedy and precise management of affairs under a unified and comprehensive structure be realized.

The constructing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a colossal undertaking which has no precedent in history, he continued, stressing that therefore it is of paramount importance for Japan to tighten externally her bonds with allied and friendly Powers and internally to further solidify the unity of the hundred million people of the Empire.

Mr. Aoki's statement follows:

"I am profoundly moved by my unexpected assignment to the heavy responsibilities of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs with the establishment of the Ministry today.

"The main purpose of the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is as previously announced by the Government. The present War of Greater East Asia means construction itself and the construction of Greater East Asia is one and inseparable with the prosecution of the war. This war of construction is aimed at establishing a new order based upon morality and righteousness, by realizing on the basis of the fundamental principle which guided the founding of our Empire, the great principle of Hakko Ichiu, throughout Greater East Asia so as to enable all countries and peoples in the Greater East Asian sphere to have each its proper place, with Japan serving as the pivot. However, in order to realize this ideal, it is absolutely imperative to perfect a system and structure necessary for winning the current war, and therefore the speedy strengthening and replenishment of our nation's power to prosecute the war must be said to be of the utmost urgency of the moment. For this reason the Government must, in carrying out the plan of constructing Greater East Asia and other governmental affairs, cooperate increasingly and closely with the High Command and at the same time assure a very speedy and precise management of affairs under a unified and comprehensive structure.

"The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has been established to meet this urgent requirement and I keenly feel the great mission and heavy responsibility of the Ministry. I am determined to do all in my power in serving the State in order to discharge my duties.

"Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor brilliant victories have been won by the superb strategy and the courageous efforts of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces in the current War of Greater East Asia and our invincible position has already been established on a secure basis. However, the task of successfully prosecuting this war and of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a colossal undertaking which has no precedent in history. For this purpose it is necessary for us externally to tighten our bonds with our allied and friendly Powers and internally to solidify further the unity of our one hundred million people, giving full play to our total power in our respective occupations with a persevering and indomitable spirit.

"From this standpoint, I intend to render still closer and stronger, in conformity with the stipulations of treaties, our nation's cooperation

(Continued on Page 2)

MILITARY MEETING IN NEW DELHI FAILS

Allied Delegates Disagree on Choice of New Supreme Commander

Domei

NANKING, October 31.—Although plans were outlined for the organization of new allied forces which would attempt to recapture Burma, the recent conference held in New Delhi ended in a deadlock over the selection of a supreme commander, according to information reaching here today.

It is understood problems relating to the defense of India and the recapture of Burma were discussed during the conference in New Delhi which was participated in by Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of allied forces in China, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, Major-General Lewis H. Brereton, Commander of the United States Air forces in the Middle East, and Chungking's General Lo Tse-chou.

With reference to the problem of recapturing Burma, it is reported that a plan was drafted to form an allied force on a new basis and the following three points were approved:

1. Britain and the United States shall dispatch to India re-enforcements of five divisions, comprising mechanized units, engineering and communications corps.

2. Apart from including General Lo's forces, currently stationed on the Indian border, into the allied forces, Chungking shall dispatch an additional 10 divisions to western Yunnan.

3. The United States, Britain and Chungking shall form six new air units, and United States shall supply all materials required.

The parties concerned reportedly agreed to notify their respective governments for approval of the proposed plan, but a hitch occurred at the last moment, because both Britain and the United States insisted on appointing their own man as supreme commander of the new forces.

FUND FREEZING LAW IN CHINA EXTENDED

Bank Deposits in Occupied Areas Belonging to Persons In Enemy Land Frozen

Domei

HANKOW, November 1.—The Japanese military authorities in Central China yesterday announced that beginning today, November 1, funds deposited in banks within the area under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China at Nanking, belonging to persons residing in enemy territory will be frozen under the regulations controlling enemy monetary transactions.

The authorities also revealed that the proposed regulations have the purpose of completely cutting off Chungking-controlled banking organs from those within the area under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China and added that with the voluntary cooperation of the banks, the freezing of such funds has been completed.

The military authorities emphasized that the promulgation of the regulations in no way alters the policy heretofore pursued, that of giving full benefit of the banking facilities to all the residents in the pacified area and of extending full protection to their properties. Frozen assets of residents in enemy territory will be released with the return of the same to the Nanking camp, it was pointed out.

Furthermore, the regulations prohibit the granting of loans by banking institutions to persons engaged in transactions that may profit the enemies or to persons residing outside the area under the Nanking Government.

The regulations also prohibit, unless specially granted, the undertaking of exchange transactions, including remittance, exchange, payment by order with regions outside the Nanking controlled area.

Banking facilities include banks, post offices, currency brokers, pawnshops and money lenders.

REGULATION ISSUED OUTLINING FUNCTION OF E. ASIA MINISTRY

Efficient Dispatch of Business In Connection With Greater East Asia Expected

FOUR BUREAUX CREATED

Councilors of Chokunin Rank, Engineers and Interpreters To Form Staff

Regulations governing the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs were promulgated on November 1 and went into effect at once.

The Ministry, according to Premier General Hideki Tojo, who issued a statement on the occasion of its opening on November 1, is so organized as to speed up the construction of Greater East Asia, that is, to secure a vigorous execution of the War of Greater East Asia, and to make possible the quick and efficient dispatch of business in connection with the construction of Greater East Asia.

The regulations consist of 19 articles. They are as follows:

Article 1. The Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall supervize the conduct of various political affairs, excluding purely diplomatic affairs, concerning the area of Greater East Asia exclusive of Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Karafuto, the protection of Japanese commerce in the area and in foreign countries, the conduct of affairs related to Japanese nationals residing in the area and in foreign countries, and the conduct of affairs concerning emigration, colonization, and cultural work with regard to the area.

The Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall supervize business concerning the Kwantung Bureau and South Seas Board.

The Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall direct and superintend diplomatic and consular officials stationed in the area of Greater East Asia concerning matters laid down in the first clause.

Article 2. Four bureaus are to be created in the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. They are the General Affairs Bureau, Manchuria Affairs Bureau, China Affairs Bureau, and Southern Affairs Bureau.

General Affairs Bureau

Article 3. The General Affairs Bureau is to deal with matters given below:

(a) Matters concerning the planning of important measures related to the area of Greater East Asia and matters concerning the coordination of the work of the Ministry.

(b) Matters concerning inquiries, adjustment of material, and information regarding the area of Greater East Asia.

(c) Matters concerning the training of Japanese whose services are required in the southern areas.

(d) Matters concerning investigation of affairs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

(e) Matters which do not come under the jurisdiction of any other Ministry.

Article 4. The Manchurian Affairs Bureau is to deal with matters given below:

(a) Matters concerning the Kwantung Bureau.

(b) Matters concerning foreign affairs related to Manchoukuo.

(c) Matters concerning the supervision of the business of juridical persons established by special laws with the object of engaging in business in Manchoukuo.

(d) Matters concerning emigration to and colonization in Manchoukuo and matters concerning the development of Manchoukuo.

(e) Matters concerning cultural work in Manchoukuo.

(f) Other matters concerning Kwantung Province and Manchoukuo.

China Affairs Bureau

Article 5. The China Affairs Bureau is to deal with matters given below:

(a) Matters concerning foreign affairs related to China.

(b) Matters concerning the supervision of the business of juridical persons established by special laws with the object of engaging in business in China.

(c) Matters concerning cultural work in China.

(d) Other matters concerning China.

Article 6. The Southern Affairs Bureau is to deal with matters given

(Continued on Page 2)

AOKI INVESTED AS FIRST HEAD OF E. ASIA AFFAIRS MINISTRY IN IMPERIAL PALACE CEREMONY

Minister Pledges to Build Sturdy Co-Prosperity Sphere

WILL DO UTMOST

Says Staff Members Have Enormous Responsibility on Their Shoulders

How the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs came to be brought about, was explained by Kazuo Aoki, first Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in an address he gave to his subordinates Sunday morning.

He declared that the function of the new Ministry was to see that Greater East Asia be properly planned and measures necessary to make it a reality be carried out quickly and effectively.

The Minister's address was listened to by nearly 1,000 officials who gathered in the main hall of the Premier's official residence at 11 a.m. in the opening ceremony of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Kumaichi Yamamoto, first Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, speaking on behalf of the staff members of the Ministry, responded to his chief's address.

Pledges to Do Best

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister began by speaking of his determination to do his utmost to perform the work with which he had been entrusted by the Throne.

He proceeded to mention the very brilliant results which have been obtained by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia. He noted with satisfaction the progress which is made in the work of constructing Greater East Asia.

The real fighting, as well as the real work of construction, has to be done yet, the Minister went on. A long-term war is ahead of the Japanese. They are bound to bring the fighting to a successful end.

"We must win the war at whatever cost" the Minister said. "There are three things for us to do if we are to make sure of triumphing over our enemies. In the first place, we must expand our industrial capacity and output. In the second, we must perfect our domestic structure. In the third, we must be quick in effecting what measures are necessary to realize the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was created in order to deal with matters concerning the realization of these aims."

Big Responsibilities

The Minister dwelt on the gravity of the responsibilities which have been undertaken by himself and all under him. He said he was not exaggerating in saying that the responsibilities of himself and his subordinates were as heavy as the officers and men at the front.

The rest of his address was devoted to the discussion of how to make the Ministry the very model of efficiency.

"I want my subordinates to endeavor to observe discipline," he said. "They are required to be an example for the nation in conduct. They are expected to observe the principles of fairness in the conduct of their official business.

"The officials of the Ministry by the nature of their functions will come in contact frequently with nationals of countries in the area of Greater East Asia. This means that they have good opportunity of influencing the attitude of residents of the area toward Japan. It is my conviction that the secret of realizing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to promote understanding among the races and nations of Greater East Asia. I sincerely hope that all officials of the Ministry will deal with the residents of the area of Greater East Asia in a manner befitting a great nation."

The Minister had another thing to hope of his subordinates.

He wanted all under him to cooperate not only with one another but also with the officials of other Ministries. He warned his subordinates not to look at other Ministries as though they had little to do with their Ministry.

He also expected his hearers to

(Continued on Page 2)

Aoki as Head of Newly-Formed Ministry Is Considered Right Man in Right Place

The appointment of Kazuo Aoki as the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs had been widely anticipated since he entered the present Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. With his profound knowledge of financial and economic affairs, his rich experience in China affairs and also with his foresight and prudence, his selection may be said to have added weight and stability to the Cabinet.

Mr. Aoki started his career as an official in the Finance Ministry. Having been Finance Minister in the Abe Cabinet and later Vice-President and President, successively, of the Planning Board, he is thoroughly conversant with wartime finance and economy. For some time since last year he had been Economic Adviser to the Nanking Government, in which post he played an eminent role in the currency reform of that Government and gained valuable experience in Continental administration. On September 17, while the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was in the process of establishment he joined the Tojo Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio at the Premier's request.

With the South Manchuria Railway Company, the North China Development Company, the Central China Development Company and other "national policy" corporations, the Southern Development Treasury and trade organs placed under its jurisdiction, the new Ministry assumes the character of an economic ministry. In this sense, and from the standpoint of smooth operation of economic administration in Greater East Asia, Mr. Aoki as the first head of the new Ministry is the right man in the right place.

NAVY LISTS REVISION IN OFFICERS' RANKING

New Regulations Promulgated On July 15 Go Into Effect On Sunday

Revisions in the regulations governing the ranks of naval officers, non-commissioned officers and sailors, promulgated in the Official Gazette on July 15, went into effect on Sunday, reports Domei.

The revisions will widely affect the branches and ranks of naval officers, non-commissioned officers and sailors with the exception of non-specializing officers, and surgeon, paymaster and apothecary officers.

Under the regulations, engineers will be placed under the technical officers classification, which will include construction, engine, ordnance and hydrography officers.

The name, "special service officer," applying to officers rising from ranks of sailors, will be discontinued and these officers will be given the same ranks as graduates of the Naval Academy or the Naval Paymasters School.

Noteworthy in the revisions is the creation of a new classification for dental officers who may rise as high as the rank of rear-admiral. Band officers, and those attached to hospitals may be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander under the revisions.

CHANG GETS PAINTINGS

Domei

HSINKING, October 31.—Representing the Japanese Academy of Arts, Keigetsu Matsubayashi and Ikuma Arishima, both master painters, today presented 27 paintings to Premier Chang Ching-hui.

The paintings were especially prepared by members of the Academy for presentation to Manchoukuo in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the new Empire.

MATSUMOTO NAMED FOREIGN VICE-CHIEF

Tajiri, Tashiro, Major-Generals Shiozawa and Iwasaki Appointed Ministers

The Government moved swiftly on Sunday in strengthening the diplomatic machinery of Japan in the area of Greater East Asia, by appointing four Ministers Plenipotentiary and nine embassy councilors.

At the same time changes were effected in the personnel of the Foreign Office. They included the appointment of Shunichi Matsumoto, Director of the Treaties Bureau, as new Foreign Vice-Minister, succeeding Kumaichi Yamamoto, who has been given the post of Greater East Asia Affairs Vice-Minister, and Shinichi Kamimura, former councilor of the Embassy in Britain, as the first director of the newly created Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office.

All of the new Ministers Plenipotentiary will be under the direct supervision of Greater East Asia Minister Kazuo Aoki under the regulations governing his Ministry, which places all diplomatic and consular officials in service in the countries of Greater East Asia under his control.

The new Ministers are Major-General Kiyonori Shiozawa, vice-director of the liaison department of the China Affairs Board, Major-General Tamio Iwasaki, director of the liaison department of the China Affairs Board, Akiyoshi Tajiri, director of the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Office, and Shigenori Tashiro, embassy councilor.

Mr. Tashiro has been ordered to go to French Indo-China.

The new embassy councilors are Masamichi Takagi, Tetsuyoshi Aka-

(Continued on Page 2)

Kumaichi Yamamoto Named Vice-Minister Of New Body

SHIFTS ANNOUNCED

Persons With Brilliant Careers Chosen for Key Posts in Organization

In the midst of the unprecedented war victories won by the Imperial Japanese Forces, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was established Sunday, marking the first concrete step toward the realization of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Kazuo Aoki who had been appointed Minister without Portfolio in September was selected to head the new Ministry. The investiture of the new Minister was held in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Sunday, with Premier General Hideki Tojo in attendance.

Following the installation ceremony at the Imperial Palace, Kazuo Aoki decided on the personnel of the bureaux and sections of the Ministry. The principal personnel of the new Ministry, as announced on Sunday, is as follows:

New Personnel

Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Foreign Minister, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Shimpei Takeuchi, Vice-Chief of the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau, has been appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Toshio Imayoshi, Director of the Northern Development Bureau of the Overseas Affair Ministry, has been appointed Director of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Uzuhiko Usami, divisional chief of the China Affairs Board, has been appointed Director of the China Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Itaro Mizuno, Director of the South Sea Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Susumu Matsumura and Shichiro Miura, divisional chief and engineer, respectively, of the China Affairs Board, have been appointed Councilors of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Takeo Morishige and Katsuji Nakano, directors, respectively, of the Southern Development Bureau and the Administration Bureau of the Overseas Affairs Ministry, and Kaheita Okazaki have been appointed Councilors of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Kota Sugihara, Secretary of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, has been concurrently appointed Councilor of the same Ministry.

Count Akira Watanabe has been appointed Secretary to the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

History of Their Careers

Their careers follow:

Vice-Minister Yamamoto, 53, hails from Yamaguchi Prefecture. After graduation from the Tung-Wen College, Shanghai, in 1912, he entered the service of the Foreign Office. Having spent half his life in China, he is the highest authority on that country in the Foreign Office. He was appointed First-Class Secretary of the Manchoukuoan Government in 1934. Promoted in November, 1939, to Secretary of Chokunin rank, he was appointed to a post in the Trade Bureau of the Foreign Office, succeeding Shikao Matsushima as the Director of the Trade Bureau in August, 1940.

Following the resignation of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo when the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was decided on September 1, Mr. Yamamoto was made Acting Vice-Foreign Minister under Foreign Minister Hideki Tojo who concurrently held the post of Foreign Minister. In this capacity, he took whole charge of the affairs, having to do with the simplification of administrative business and the establishment of the

(Continued on Page 2)

FOUR CHIEF BUREAUX FORM NEW MINISTRY

Main Duties Rest With General, Manchurian, China, and Southern Affairs Bodies

Sunday's Official Gazette published the official organization of the newly-created Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, which came into being on November 1, comprising four major bureaux, namely, the General Affairs Bureau, the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Bureau and the Southern Affairs Bureau, states Domei.

The General Affairs Bureau will handle all matters pertaining to ministerial policies, adjustment of ministerial affairs, elaboration of industrial, economic and communications policies, compilation of statistics, and other matters.

Matters pertaining to the formation of Manchurian policies, the Kwantung Bureau, bureaux on finance, trade, industry, commodities, prices and communications relating to Manchoukuo, the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Manchuria Development Company and others relative to development in Manchoukuo will be under the jurisdiction of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau.

To Handle China Affairs

The China Affairs Bureau is entrusted with formation of policies and execution of administrative affairs vis-a-vis China, all matters concerning Japanese public bodies in China, the promotion of cultural enterprise, finance, trade, agriculture, forestry, fishery in China, supervision of the North China Development Co., Central China Development Co., communication and other phases.

The Southern Affairs Bureau will handle general affairs connected with the Southern Regions, Thailand and French Indo-China, protection and education of Japanese in the Southern Regions and matters relative to South Seas administration, cultural enterprise, finance, trade, agriculture, forestry, fishery, communications and others.

Six Councilors Appointed

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has six councilors. These councilors are entrusted with matters pertaining to economy, culture development and others, and are directly responsible to the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. This work is undertaken aside from the aforementioned four bureaux which have jurisdiction over their respective areas.

The "councilor system" came into existence for the first time, simultaneously with the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Regulation Issued Outlining Function Of E. Asia Ministry

(Continued from Page 1)

below:

(a) Matters concerning the South Seas Government.

(b) Matters concerning foreign affairs related to Thailand and French Indo-China.

(c) Matters concerning the supervision of the business of juridical persons established by special laws with the object of engaging in business in various southern regions.

(d) Matters concerning cultural work in various southern regions.

(e) Other matters concerning the southern areas.

Article 7. Six regular councilors of the chokunin rank are to be appointed for the Ministry. They are to make inquiries and plan measures under orders from the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Article 8. The regular number of full-time secretaries of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to be 26.

Article 9. Four regular investigators of the sonin rank are to be appointed for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Their function is to make inquiries under orders from their superiors.

Article 10. Thirty regular "Greater East Asia administrative officials" and 11 regular "Greater East Asia directors" are to be appointed for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. These officials are to be of the sonin rank. They are to deal with matters under orders from their superiors.

Technicians May Be Appointed

Article 11. Fourteen regular technicians are to be appointed for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. They are to deal with technical matters under orders from their superiors.

Article 12. Two regular interpreters of the sonin rank are to be appointed for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. They are to do translation work or act as interpreters under orders from their superiors.

Article 13. Three regular telegraph officials of the sonin rank are to be appointed for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Their function is to handle work concerning cipher telegrams under orders from their superiors.

Article 14. The regular number of full time minor officials of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to be 122.

Also Assistant Engineers

Article 15. Twenty-eight full-time "Greater East Asia assistant-engineers" of the hannin rank are to be appointed for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. They are to deal with matters of engineering under orders from their superiors.

Article 16. Four regular assistant interpreters of the hannin rank are to be appointed for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. They are to do translation work or act as interpreters under orders from their superiors.

Article 17. Seven assistant telegraph officials of the hannin rank are to be appointed for the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. They are to deal with matters concerning cipher telegrams under orders from their superiors.

Article 18. Apart from the officials stipulated in the above articles, administrative officials can be appointed by the Cabinet from among the higher officials of Government organizations concerned at the request of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Article 19. The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to deal with matters concerning the governing of the occupied portion of the southern area to enable it to cooperate with the Army and Navy.

Note: These regulations will go into effect on the day on which they are promulgated. The regulations governing the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, liaison offices of the China Affairs Board, and Overseas Ministry will be abolished.

AOKI ANNOUNCES PERSONNEL LIST

(Continued from Page 1)

new Ministry. With the assumption of the Foreign portfolio by Masayuki Tani, Mr. Yamamoto was promoted to Foreign Vice-Minister. His steadiness and his ardent zeal in his work have been rated high by previous Foreign Ministers. He was made Acting Foreign Vice-Minister in May, 1941, during the absence of Foreign Vice-Minister Chuichi Ohashi due to illness, and again in July of the same year when the Foreign Vice-Minister resigned from his post. Mr. Yamamoto was the central figure in maintaining liaison with the other Ministries when the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was in preparation.

General Affairs Bureau Director Takeuchi, 48, is a native of Shizuoka Prefecture. Following his graduation from the German Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, he served, successively, as Superintendent of the Nagano, Takasaki and Osaka Tax Offices. In 1932, he was appointed chief of the Local Tax Division of the Tokyo Taxation Administration Bureau. In 1933 he was made a Secretary of the Finance Ministry. After filling various posts in the same Ministry, he was appointed a Secretary of the China Affairs Board in 1939. In December, 1940, he was promoted to Director of the Finance Bureau of the Finance Ministry. In November, 1941, he was appointed Vice-Chief of the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau, in which post he acted as a right-hand man for Premier Tojo and as the virtual head of the Bureau. Takeuchi as a financial expert and Yamamoto as a Continental authority will make a splendid "combination" in the new Ministry.

Manchurian Affairs Bureau Director Imayoshi, 44, hails from Oita Prefecture. Graduating from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Home Ministry. In 1932, he was transferred to the Overseas Affairs Ministry. After filling an important post in the Kwantung Bureau, he was transferred back to the Overseas Ministry as Director of the Northern Development Bureau, which post he has held until today. Much is expected of him who has been the "hope" of the Overseas Affairs Ministry.

China Affairs Bureau Director Usami, 49, was born in Nagano Prefecture. After his graduation from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Agriculture Ministry. Transferred to the Foreign Office in 1920, he was sent in the same year to Geneva as a member of the Japanese Delegation to the League of Nations. He was promoted to Third Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Paris in December, 1922. After filling posts as Consul in China and as Embassy councilor, he was made Minister to Egypt in January, 1940. In October of the same year he was appointed Chief of the Economic Division of the China Affairs Board.

Southern Affairs Bureau Director Mizuno, 46, a native of Shizuoka Prefecture, was graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1920. After filling posts in Japanese Embassies and Legations and in the Foreign Ministry, he was appointed Director of the Trade Bureau. In May this year he was appointed Director of the South Sea Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. In June this year he went to Thailand as a member of the suite of Grand Envoy Koki Hirota. A Foreign Office Trade Bureau man, he is adept in commodity interchange administration, which will be the principal function of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the new Ministry.

Councilor Matsumura hails from Okayama Prefecture and is 56 years old. He was graduated from the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University in 1916 and was appointed professor of the Chiba Medical College in 1919. In 1920 he went to Europe and America for further study. In 1923 he was appointed professor of Chiba Medical University. In 1928 he went again to Europe and America for further study. It was in 1939 that he was appointed Director of the Cultural Department of the China Affairs Board.

Councilor Miura

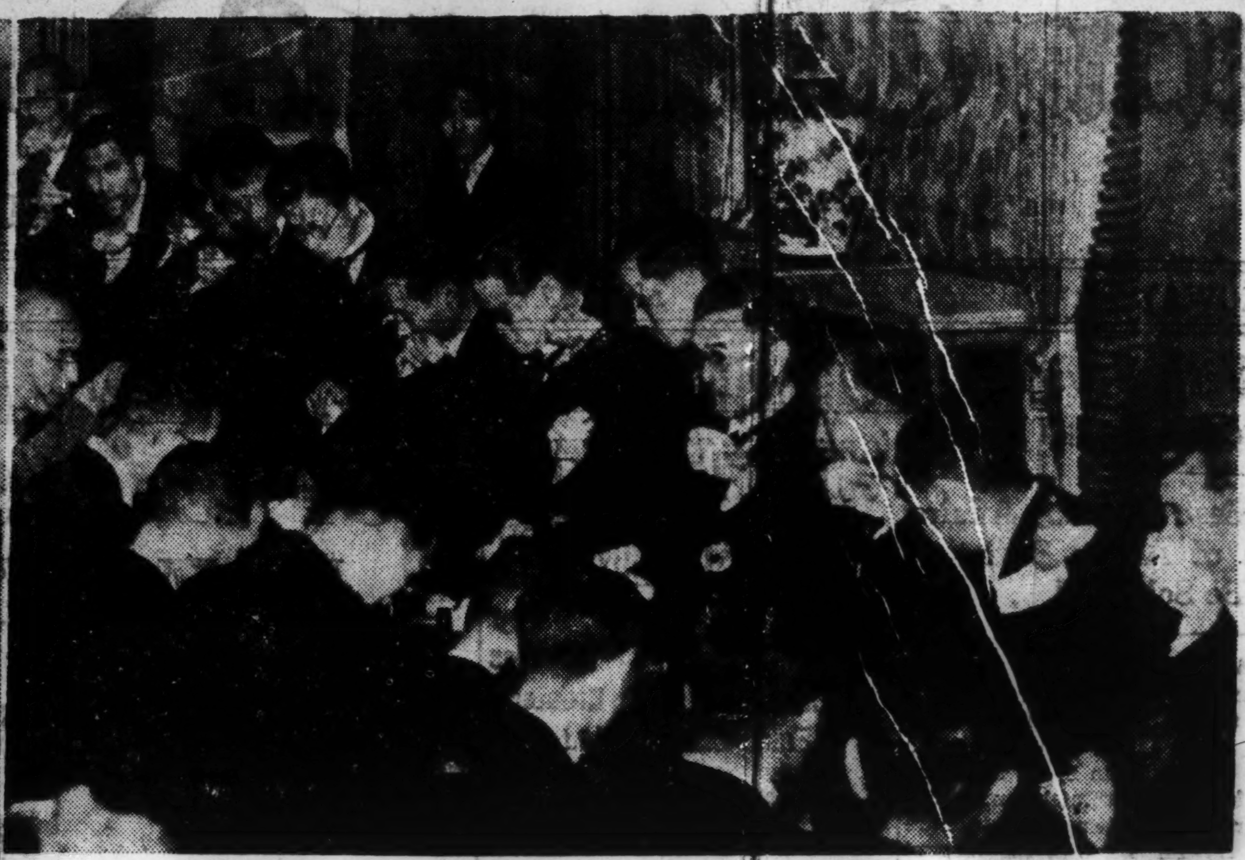
Councilor Shichiro Miura was born in Saga Prefecture, and is 53 years old. He was graduated from the Civil Engineering Course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1914 and was appointed engineer of Hokkaido in 1915. He was appointed engineer of the Home Ministry in 1921. In 1931 he was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Engineering. It was in April of this year that he was appointed Director of the Technical Department of the China Affairs Board.

Councilor Takeo Morishige is a native of Tokyo and is 40 years old. Upon graduating from the English Law Course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1925, he entered the civil service. In 1929 he was appointed Chief of the Planning Section of the Superintendent Bureau of the Overseas Ministry and later was appointed Chief of the East Asian Affairs Section of the same Ministry. In 1942 he was promoted to Director of the Southern Development Bureau.

Councilor Katsuji Nakano hails from Nagano Prefecture and is 41 years old. Upon graduating from the Political Service Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1925, he entered the civil service. In 1937 he was appointed Chief of the Police Affairs Section of the Superintendent Bureau of the Overseas Ministry. He was appointed Director of the Superintendent Bureau of the Overseas Ministry this year.

Council Kaheita Okazaki was born in Okayama Prefecture and is 45 years old. Upon graduating from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1922, he entered the service of the Bank of Japan. He was later appointed investigator of the Business Bureau, and Vice-Director of the Exchange Bureau of the said bank. In 1938 he was appointed non-official staff member of the War Ministry, resident in Shanghai. Upon the establishment of the China Development Bank in 1939, he was appointed director of the bank and has since contributed much toward the stabilization of the monetary system of Central China.

Councilor Kota Sugihara is a native of Saga Prefecture and is 43 years old. He was graduated from the Osaka Higher Commercial School in 1922. He entered the service of the Foreign Ministry in 1924. Later he successively filled the posts of: Chief of the 2nd Section of the Treaty Bureau, Chief of the 1st and 2nd Sections of the East Asian Affairs Bureau, 2nd secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China, Consul-General and concurrently 1st secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China. It was in 1941 that he was appointed Chief of the 1st Section of the Investigation Department of the Foreign Ministry. He is reputed to be one of the authorities on China problems in the Foreign Ministry.



GREATER EAST ASIATIC AFFAIRS MINISTRY IS BORN

The most sweeping reorganization of the nation's administrative system ever effected was realized on Sunday with the inauguration of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. The photo above shows Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister (with white mark on coat front), and other officials drinking a toast to the success of the new Ministry. On the left, a watchman is seen hanging up a large sign reading "Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs" in front of the main gate of the former Overseas Ministry's building, now the temporary home of the newly-created Government organ. The new Ministry will be housed in the Mantetsu (South Manchuria Railway) Building by the end of the year.

Press Comments

Sunday, November 1
TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Allies are Robbers' Allies

The Allies Are Robbers' Allies

TOKYO SHIMBUN—To find that Britain has become a dominion of the United States is not a recent development. Indeed, it would not be saying too much to state that Britain was made the vassal state of America at the time of the latter's founding.

This tendency has become increasingly noticeable since the Ottawa Conference resulted in failure and, as a result, the United States began to dismantle the British Empire, marking the conclusion of the Anglo-American and Canadian-American commercial treaties.

After the outbreak of the current European War, America took over British military bases in the Atlantic and grabbed economic control of Canada, while Australia has become dependent more on America than on Britain. Moreover, the United States has usurped British legacy in the Chinese Continent and India.

The United States, the greatest robber in the world, who plundered the vast American Continent from the native inhabitants at the time when it made a start as a British colony, is now taking advantage of the decline of the old Empire and is contemplating to drive away British influences from the seven seas, and thus make the whole world its property.

How, then, can such a country advocate liberty for the world?

The weakness of the Allies lies in the very fact that they are nothing but a group of robber countries relying upon America.

A robber might have his own justice and cause but we cannot but feel burning hatred and indignation toward these countries that advocate justice and righteousness without declaring themselves robbers.

Britain may become the vassal of the United States if it so pleases. But we will fight against America and all who have been Americanized. We demand the disbandment of the Robbers' Allies.

Matsumoto Named Foreign Vice-Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

bori, Takaharu Ito, Gembei Uchida, Shoji Suganami, all investigators of the China Affairs Board, Shigeki Ishii, investigator and secretary of the China Affairs Board, Shinzo Okuda, secretary of the Foreign Office, Masaomi Yoshitomi, first class embassy secretary, Tomio Takatsu, consul-general and concurrently secretary of the Taiwan Government-General, and Suesome Umekita, of the Provisional Building Section of the Finance Ministry.

All these officials will be stationed in China.

Law Graduate

Shunichi Matsumoto, who was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister, is 45 years old and is a graduate of the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.

He entered the official service in 1921 and was made an attache to the Legation in Belgium in 1923. He was appointed the secretary of the Foreign Office in 1926 and served in the Third Section of the Treaty Bureau.

After serving as a secretary in the Japanese Embassy at Paris, he was appointed the sectional chief of the First Section of the Treaty Bureau in 1936, the post which he held till he was made the new Foreign Vice-Minister Sunday.

Shinichi Kamimura, the new chief of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office is the former councilor of the Japanese Embassy at London, who returned home recently aboard the repatriation ship.

Mr. Kamimura was graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1921 and was appointed attache to the Japanese Legation in Poland in 1924. Later he filled the posts of Consul in Shanghai, chief of the First Section of the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, chief of the Fifth Section of the Investigation Department etc.

Tajiri's Career

Akiyoshi Tajiri was born in Shimane Prefecture and is 46 years old. He was graduated in 1920 from the Commercial Teachers' Training Institute attached to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. In 1921, he succeeded in passing the Higher Civil Service Examination for Diplomats and entered the service of the Foreign Office. Later he sucessively filled the posts of Chief of the 2nd Section of the East Asia Affairs Bureau, Consul at Tsingtao, secretary of the Foreign Office, Consul and concurrently first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China. It was in 1936 that he was appointed first secretary of the Japanese Embassy, resident in Shanghai.

Shigenori Tashiro, 46, is a native of Tokyo. He passed the Higher Civil Service Examination for Diplomats in 1919 and entered the service of the Foreign Ministry in 1920. Upon graduating from the German Law Course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1920, he was appointed eleve-consul. Later he successively filled the posts of Chief of the 3rd Section of the Information Bureau, Chief of the 1st Section of the same Bureau. It was in 1937 that he was appointed one of the members of the Information Bureau of the Cabinet,

14 Enemy Vessels Sunk by Germans Off Canary Islands

Domei

BERLIN, October 31.—A unit of German submarines in the operational waters of the Atlantic Ocean encountered a powerful enemy convoy in the waters off Canary Islands on October 30 and, following a concentrated attack after sunset, destroyed 14 enemy vessels, totaling 101,000 tons, the German High Command announced. The destroyed ships were on their way to Britain, with a cargo of important raw materials from Africa.

SONG 'OVER OCEAN WAVES' TO BE SUNG ON NOVEMBER 3

Musical Number Chosen Expresses Determination to Set Up New Order

Domei

BATAVIA, November 1.—A new song, entitled "Over the Ocean Waves" describing the harmonious relation between Japan and the Southern Regions and the determination to establish a new order in East Asia, was chosen recently from among many other songs presented to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Java. The selected piece will be played for the first time on November 3, the birthday of the late Emperor Meiji, by the military band under the baton of Conductor Isoda.

The song has three stanzas. The first stanza relays a message from the Japanese to the inhabitants of the Southern Regions describing the crossing of the Ocean by the Japanese Forces to fight in cooperation with the inhabitants of the Southern Regions; the second stanza is in the form of a reply by the people of the South, depicting the hearty and sincere pledge of allegiance of the people of the Southern Regions to the Benevolent Rule of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; the third stanza, a chorus in which the peoples of Japan and the Southern Regions tell of their determination to establish a New Order in Greater East Asia.

Fullest Cooperation Is Pledged by Aoki

(Continued from Page 1)

with these countries in the sphere of co-prosperity such as Manchoukuo, the Republic of China, Thailand and French Indo-China, which have special relations with Japan. At the same time, it is my fervent hope that these countries also, understanding the real meaning of the present war, will extend further cooperation for the realization of the ideal of establishing the new order Greater East Asia."

NEW TRAINING INSTITUTE TO BE FORMED SHORTLY

Will Instruct Men Needed for Rehabilitation of Occupied Areas in South

For the purpose of training men needed for the rehabilitation of Japanese-occupied regions in the South, as well as for making necessary investigations, a training institute to be called the Konan Training Institute, will be established shortly, it was officially announced Sunday, according to Domei.

The personnel of the faculty will be: one President, one director, 25 full-time instructors, one full-time secretary, 10 full-time assistant instructors, and 6 others.

The Institute will be composed of four departments, viz. the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, and the Investigation Departments. The 1st Department is intended for Government officials and company employees; the 2nd Department, for graduates of universities or higher special schools, and the 3rd Department, for middle school graduates.

The curriculum and other particulars will be decided upon about the middle of this month.

It is further revealed that Hiroshi Shidehara, formerly President of Tohoku Imperial University, is slated as President of the New Institution.

Minister Pledges To Do His Best

(Continued From Page 1)

take a great interest in the quick dispatch of their official business. He said that the way in which the officials of the Ministry will deal with matters under their jurisdiction would have a great deal to do with the whole future of the Ministry.

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SHOIN YOSHIDA TOOK KEY ROLE IN HISTORY

Scholar's Viewpoint on Japan's Fundamental Character Recounted by Okumura

In memory of the 84th anniversary of the death of Shoin Yoshida, noted patriot in the late Shogunate regime, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, gave the following address on the theme of "Shoin Yoshida's Viewpoint of Japan's Fundamental Character" through the facilities of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation:

"On the occasion of the 84th anniversary of the death of Shoin Yoshida on October 27 in the 6th year of Ansei, I should like to recall his viewpoint on Japan's fundamental character and his gallant death in the Temma Cho Prison in Yedo (now Tokyo).

"Japan, which was then nearing the end of the Shogunate, faced her crisis on July 3, 1853, when Commodore Perry arrived in Uraga Harbor leading four American warships and attempted to force a commercial treaty upon Japan. Only a youth of 24, Shoin was studying in Yedo at the time. On the evening of July 4, an uproar was suddenly caused throughout the city. Shoin, who had just been to the house of his teacher, Shozan Sakuma, was discussing the subject of military strategy with a guest, but witnessing the excitement in the city, he could not sit still. Leaving his study, he suddenly rushed to Uraga Harbor. In the city, he was astounded by the bustling scene, for already many people were leaving the city with their furniture loaded on waggons. Some were even shouting that they would rather commit 'harakiri' than be captured by the foreigners. Shoin, realizing what a dangerous position Japan was being placed in without proper national defense measures, severely resented the unpreparedness of th Shogunate which had been only too eager to enjoy the blessings of peace and uneventful days. He said it was more than shameful to witness the Shogunate government in complete confusion, and urged the people to tighten their girdles.

"The American sailors soon began to lower small boats, and many were seen rowing about the vicinity of the lighthouse and Kannonzaki. Finally, a couple of sailors dared to go ashore and to stroll about with haughty airs. When Japanese guards reproached them, they put some sand on the palms of their hands and then blew the sand off. Then they left the Japanese guards, laughing scornfully. Yoshida, being informed of this incident, became furious at the attitude of the Americans who belittled the Japanese.

Treaty by Force

"Some Japanese were gullible enough to believe that Perry was a benefactor who had opened Japan's doors to world commerce, but actually his intentions were far from sincere. He intended to force the commercial treaty even by resorting to the force of arms, and plotted to invade Japan if a suitable opportunity presented itself. His haughty and high handed attitude was plainly manifested in the fact that he left two white flags before leaving the country and said that he would come back the following year to claim the answer to his demand. His ultimatum was to the effect that if Japan was not prepared to give them the required answer, they would challenge Japan to an actual battle. In that case, he scornfully said, Japan would need those two white flags when she should come on her knees begging for a truce. The insult and rudeness of the Americans were more than Japan could endure, but Japan was then in a state where she had no confidence in her strength.

"The Yoshida family was in the service of the Mori clan as lecturers of military strategy of the Soko Yamaga School which taught the doctrine of moral duties and 'Bushido.' Shoin, who devoted himself to the study of military strategy in the manner of his forefathers, became greatly interested in the problem of national defense. He finally decided to venture out on an inspection tour to foreign countries with the purpose of investigating the actual overseas conditions so as to design adequate defensive measures in Japan. Sometime in March, 1854 he dared to go aboard a certain American ship at Shimoda Harbor, accompanied by a youth, Junnosuke Kaneko. At that time, it was against the national regulations to attempt to leave the country. Unfortunately he was captured before he set sail, and was cast into prison in Yedo. Sometime in October of the same year, he was transferred to the Noyama prison in Hagi, his native village.

"If his life had ended before he was inprisoned in the Noyama prison, his name would not have been immortalized in the history of Japan. His life of imprisonment for the next five years from 25 to 30 was centered on the execution of his primary objects, namely, to become thoroughly conscious of the national concept and its practical application in daily life, to read and think and to educate fellow-prisoners, and finally to emphasize Japan's fundamental characteristics in the education of the youths at the Shokasonjuku School.

"Prior to his imprisonment he travelled throughout Japan. On one occasion he called on Seigan Yanagawa, authority on Chinese poetry, and was informed by Yanagawa that the Emperor Komei was so concerned over the conditions in Japan since the coming of the American ships that His Imperial Majesty made it a custom to perform ablution every morning and to pray for the downfall of the enemy and peace for the country. Learning of the deep worry of the Emperor regarding the State, he could not keep himself from crying aloud. Becoming ashamed of himself for having done nothing but accuse the Shogunate policy and the weakness of national defense, on the following day, he bowed low toward the Imperial Palace.

Influenced by New Spirit

"Prior to his visit to Kyoto, he travelled through Mito and talked intimately with the two great scholars of the time. Tenko Toyoda and Hakumin Aizawa, and was immensely influenced by their spirit of reverence for the Emperor and the policy of expulsion of foreigners prevailing throughout Mito. One time when he visited Aizawa and discussed world affairs, he was asked if he had read the 'Rikkokushi' and was acquainted with the sacred origin of the Empire, and realized for the first time that his knowledge of the history of Japan was scanty.

"Immediately recognizing the importance of the study of Ancient Japanese History, Shoin devoted himself to the study of the 'Rikkokushi' in order to acquire knowledge on the national concept. His patriotic feeling was further strengthened by his firm faith in the sacred foundation of the Empire. Later, he was visited by a Buddhist priest, Mokurin Utsunomiya, who was also a loyalist, and Shoin kept corresponding with him, thus deepening the spirit of loyalism within himself. Shoin became firmly determined to dedicate his life to the cause of the country."

(To Be Concluded)

Relations With South Date Back to Antiquity

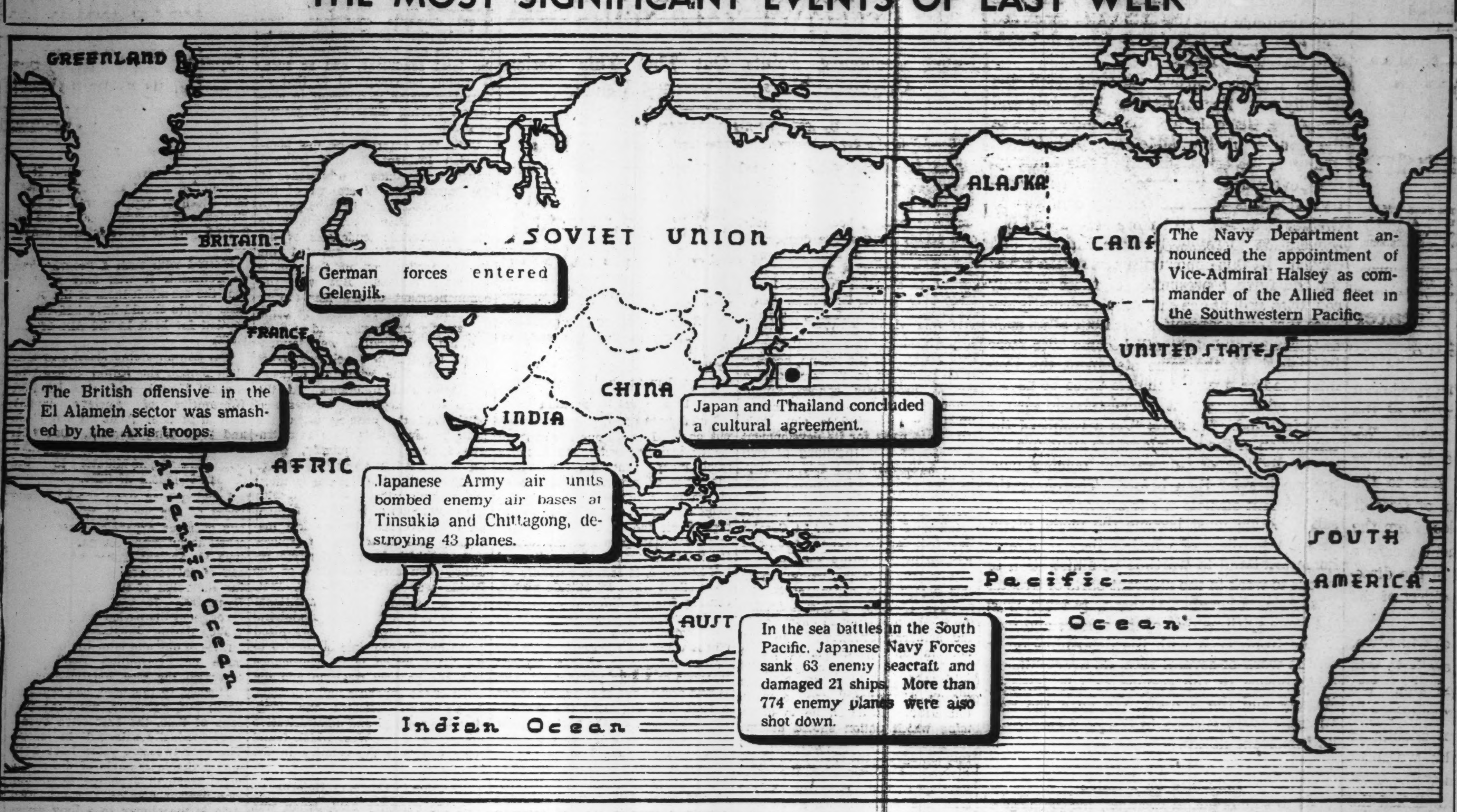
(Continued From Page 4)

mori, realizing that Sino-Japanese trade would prove very profitable, began to encourage the opening of commercial relations with our continental neighbors.

With the advent of the Kamakura Period (1185-1333), trade between Japan and China became even more intense; but soon the Mongol Yuan Dynasty came to the fore in China, and a period of enmity between the two countries followed. It was during this period that the founder of the Yuan Dynasty, Kublai Khan, attempted to conquer Japan with a sea-borne army of several ten thousand strong.

In view of such conditions, it would generally be supposed that our ships ceased to go to the continent. Facts, however, prove otherwise. The daring and enterprising merchants of the age carried on trade with China, and strange enough the Chinese treated them with the greatest of leniency.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF LAST WEEK



German forces entered Gelenjik.

The British offensive in the El Alamein sector was smashed by the Axis troops.

Japanese Army air units bombed enemy air bases at Tinsukia and Chittagong, destroying 43 planes.

Japan and Thailand concluded a cultural agreement.

The Navy Department announced the appointment of Vice-Admiral Halsey as commander of the Allied fleet in the Southwestern Pacific.

In the sea battles in the South Pacific, Japanese Navy Forces sank 63 enemy seacraft and damaged 21 ships. More than 774 enemy planes were also shot down.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Throne Grants Message on Education

October 30 marking the 52nd anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript on Education and at the same time the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Japan's educational system, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a Message to Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida. Impressive ceremonies were held throughout the country in observance of the day. In Tokyo, the functions were highlighted by rites held by the Education Ministry at the grand lecture hall of the Tokyo Imperial University. Over 1,500 dignitaries attended. Speeches were delivered by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Education Minister Hashida and others. After worshipping in the direction of the Imperial Palace the singing of the national anthem, the reading of the Imperial Rescript on Education and the singing of the Song in Response to the Imperial Rescript, the whole assembly, standing, offered a prayer pledging service to the State through education.

Imperial Greetings Sent to Turkey

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send a message of felicitation on October 29 to President General Ismet Inonu of Turkey on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic.

Her Majesty Visits Peers' School

Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to visit the Peers' School on October 29 where His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito Tsugu is enrolled in an elementary course. Her Imperial Majesty graciously inspected various works of the students and a gymnastic exercise participated in by all students of the elementary course, including His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince.

Hidaka Appointed Envoy to Rome

Succeeding Zembei Horikiri as Ambassador to Rome, Shinrokuro Hidaka, Minister to Nanking, was installed in his new post by His Majesty the Emperor at a ceremony in the Phoenix Hall in the Imperial Palace on October 28. In a press interview at the Foreign Office after his investiture, Mr. Hidaka expressed his firm determination to fulfil his important mission in the light of the current international situation.

Prince Honors Meiji Shrine Games

Last week was also a gala occasion for Japan's sportsminded millions and huge crowds flocked to the famed Meiji Shrine stadium to see 30,000 athletes compete in the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet.

The meet opened on October 29 following an impressive ceremony during which a message was read to the athletes by His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, the Patron, who was present with his consort. Premier General Hideki Tojo, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, president of the meet, and Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine also delivered addresses.

Japan's Navy Day Present to U. S.

The mighty Imperial Navy has scored again, and what more appropriate day than October 27, America's Navy Day, could have been selected by the Imperial Headquarters for the release of a communique revealing brilliant achievements which will stand out in the naval war annals of the world? A total of 84 enemy warships and transports, including five aircraft carriers and one battleship sunk, were either sunk, severely or more or less severely damaged by the Japanese Forces. In addition, a total of more than 774 enemy planes were shot down or destroyed.

These amazing results were scored between August 25 and October 26—between August 25 and October 25 in the engagement continuing from the Second Battle off the Solomon Islands, and from dawn to night on October 26 in what has been called the Battle of the South Pacific. Japanese losses were 27 vessels sunk or damaged and 196 planes either body crashed, not yet returned or severely damaged.

In America, meanwhile, a great wave of criticism against the naval and military leaders is sweeping the country and the forced resignation of Navy Secretary Knox is not considered unlikely. With news of the devastating defeat spreading throughout the United States like wildfire, confusion reigned in Wall Street and leading shares on the New York Stock Exchange all slumped.

Army Planes Raid Enemy in India

The past seven days undoubtedly comprised a red letter week for the Japanese nation, for apart from the joyous news of the great results scored by the Navy, the Imperial Headquarters also announced that on October 25, Japanese Army planes raided enemy air bases at Tinsukia and Chittagong, in eastern India. A total of forty-three enemy machines were either shot down, destroyed or set ablaze. This raid, incidentally, marked the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that Army Air Units had ever raided the enemy's air bases in India. The day following the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, the British Garrison authorities in India admitted that Japanese machines had not only raided Tinsukia and Chittagong, but also the American air base of Dibrugarh, in the northeastern part of Assam Province.

Later in the week, it was announced that strong formations of Army bombers and fighters since October 20 have been launching furious assaults on enemy bases in south and west China. Two attempted counter-attacks by U. S. air forces stationed in China were smashed.

Japan-Thailand Cultural Pact

Another link was forged in the ties of Japan-Thailand amity last week with the conclusion of a new cultural agreement between the two countries. This is the fifth cultural agreement entered into by Japan, the other accords being with Germany, Italy, Austria and Brazil. The agreement was signed for Japan by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and for Thailand by Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama. Signature took place at the official residence of the Foreign Minister at 5:30 p.m. on October 28.

Lt.-Gen. Maeda Dies While on Duty

The death while on duty of Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Borneo Area, was announced on October 28, simultaneously with an announcement made by the War Ministry of the late Lieutenant-General's posthumous promotion to the rank of full General.

The War Ministry furthermore announced that Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Borneo Area to fill the post left vacant by the Marquis' death.

Diplomatic Shifts Revealed

In what is regarded as the first step in the strengthening of the Japanese diplomatic corps in Greater East Asia, the Foreign Office on October 29 announced the appointment of Nobuo Watanabe, Japanese Consul-General at Kalgan, concurrently as Counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking. Simultaneously, the appointment of Rokuro Suzuki, Chief of the Sixth Section of the Bureau of Commerce, as Consul-General at Saigon was announced. Mr. Suzuki succeeds Fujio Minoda, who has been appointed Consul-General at Hanoi.

GOVERNMENTAL OFFICES EXTEND WORKING HOURS

All Officials to Be Given Special Allowances Equal to 10 Per Cent of Salary

In accordance with the epochal simplification of administrative machinery which was put into effect on November 1, the business hours of various Governmental offices will be lengthened by one hour.

The officials will henceforth work for eight hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. instead of the 9 a.m.-4 p.m. winter schedule hitherto observed. The Municipal Office and post offices will also have their business hours extended by one hour.

In the meantime, the Government issued on Sunday a decree for wartime diligence allowance, by which 10 per cent of the salary will be given all officials as special allowance. At the same time, it was announced that the family allowance which has been ¥3 for one dependent, will be increased to ¥5.

ENGINEERS IN PHILIPPINES

To Inspect Irrigation System of Rice Growers

Domei

MANILA, October 30.—A group of Japanese engineers headed by Dr. Masaharu Tamachi, Professor of Kyushu Imperial University, arrived here recently for the purpose of making a close survey of irrigation facilities in the Philippines at the request of the Japanese Military Administration.

The Japanese engineers are expected to leave here shortly for the central part of Luzon, where they will inspect irrigation facilities employed by rice growers there.

The present survey is understood to be the first step of the Japanese Military Administration to make necessary measures for the improvement of general agricultural production in the Islands.

Yeh Succeeds Wang

SHANGHAI.—Yeh Yao-kung, newly appointed Manchoukuoan Consul-General at Shanghai, has arrived here to assume his post. He succeeds Wang Ching-chang, who has been named Postmaster-General of the Manchoukuo Postal Administration.

Dazang Heroes Honored

SHANGHAI.—Memorial services for Japanese soldiers who died in the battles fought at Dazang, five years ago, in the early part of the China Affair, were recently held at the Dazang War Monument.

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COUPLE, inmating general servants; man speaking German and English, wife as refection cook or amah. Box 675, Japan Times, Yokohama.

JAPANESE lady, steno-typist, interpreter-translator, well experienced in office routine, seeks part-time position in Yokohama. Box 674, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PART-TIME work wanted by experienced accountant in Tokyo or Yokohama. Box 356, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TYPIST, Japanese typewriter, seeks immediate position. Apply Box 331, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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A GERMAN-MADE gentleman's cabin trunk in best condition. For particulars, apply to Box 365, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

HAYAMA—Foreign style house wanted immediately, preferably from foreigner, in or near Hayama. Box 359, Japan Times, Tokyo.

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Instruction Wanted

FRENCH lessons wanted in Yokohama. Box 366, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

KEIO University student wants to teach Japanese language through English to Nisei. Apply Box 371, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4439.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 186, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2358.

LENS, camera, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, foreign clothes, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shoga, Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PRAM (foreign style, seatable) wanted. Please apply Mrs. Kazuko Tokumo, No. 65, Sakuraga-oka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku. Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED to buy winter overcoat for a tall person. Also men's bicycle. Apply Box 370, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1942

The New Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

It is with great joy and high expectation that we hail today the inauguration of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. We hail it with genuine joy because it testifies more eloquently than anything else to the phenomenal progress of the War of Greater East Asia. We expect a great deal from the new Ministry, for its establishment means a big and important step forward in the direction of the consummation of the object of the War of Greater East Asia.

Needless to say, the sole object which we, the Japanese people, have in view is to win the war and achieve its declared aim. We have no manner of doubt that our country will come off victorious, but it is not enough to gain victory on the battlefield; we must achieve the object of the war as well. That is to say, not until we have accomplished the grand work of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia can it be said that the object of the war has been attained.

As Premier Tojo so aptly put it, the Japanese Government expects, through the establishment of the new Ministry, to render our country's relations with the friendly countries in Greater East Asia still more secure and our cooperation increasingly more intimate and cordial. We naturally hope for the further prosperity of these friendly countries and, at the same time, earnestly desire that our cooperation with our allies such as Germany and Italy, will become ever more intimate.

In the administration of affairs in the occupied areas, it is often required that matters which come up from time to time should be dealt with promptitude and decision and to this end the multiplicity of Government organs is an encumbrance rather than an aid. From this point of view, it is welcome that all matters hitherto falling within the jurisdiction of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Board, the East Asiatic Affairs and the South Seas Affairs Bureaus of the Foreign Office, the Northern Development and the Southern Development Bureaus of the Overseas Affairs Ministry and the South Seas Government have been incorporated into the new Ministry.

As General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, stated the other day in connection with the decision to establish the new Ministry, the construction of Greater East Asia is inseparably related to the successful conclusion of the war. It is accordingly absolutely necessary, as he declared, that the construction of Greater East Asia should be pushed with the realization of the lofty ideal of Japan and the speedy increase of Japan's power of prosecuting the war chiefly in view. This necessitates closer accord and cooperation between the new Ministry and the fighting Services in attending to the work of constructing Greater East Asia.

The functions of the new Ministry are many but matters of a pure diplomatic character will remain under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, to protect Japanese commercial interests in various foreign countries within Greater East Asia, to control matters relative to the Japanese subjects residing in various foreign countries within the sphere, and to control matters relative to emigration and colonization, overseas colonial enterprises and cultural enterprises.

The establishment of the new Ministry has entailed the abolition of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Board, the Ministry of Overseas Affairs and the East Asiatic Affairs and the South Seas Affairs Bureaus of the Foreign Office, a fact which is enough to indicate the magnitude of the change. It certainly required the rare courage and strong executive power of General Tojo, the Premier, to accomplish it. The task before the new Ministry is very great and important. Inasmuch as it is to play a very important part in the work of political, economic and cultural construction in the very extensive sphere containing a variety of races with different cultures, customs, faiths, etc., it is most desirable that the authorities concerned will take special care to lay down and execute pertinent policies.

As regards Japan's relations with the friendly countries in Greater East Asia and elsewhere, General Tojo, the Premier, says in the course of the statement just issued: "Through the establishment of this Ministry, the Government expect to render our country's relations with the friendly countries in Greater East Asia still more secure and our cooperation increasingly more intimate and cordial. At this opportunity our nation hopes for the further prosperity of these friendly countries and, at the same time, earnestly desires that our cooperation with our allies such as Germany and Italy will become ever more intimate." In the same statement the Premier tenders a very valuable piece of advice which all Government officials should always bear in mind. He says: "As a result of the renovation of the administrative structure the responsibilities of Government officials have become heavier than before. Therefore, the Government officials of our country with deep self-reflection must become the model of the people regardless of whether they remain at home to attend to wartime administration or go out to work in the different parts of Greater East Asia. I keenly feel that they must, with the same spirit as that of the officers and men at the front, each with the determination to do the work of several men, do everything in their power in the service of His Imperial Majesty and the State." We wish the new Ministry every success in the performance of its important duties.

Influences on Bushido

As to strictly ethical doctrines, the teachings of Confucius were the most prolific source of Bushido. His enunciation of the five moral relations between master and servant (the governing and the governed), father and son, husband and wife, older and younger brother, and between friend and friend, was but a confirmation of what the race instinct had recognized before his writings were introduced from China. The calm, benignant and worldly-wise character of his politico-ethical precepts was particularly well suited to the samurai, who formed the ruling class. His aristocratic and conservative tone was well adapted to the requirements of these warrior statesmen. Next to Confucius, Mencius exercised an immense authority over Bushido. His forcible and often quite democratic theories were exceedingly taking to sympathetic natures, and they were even thought dangerous to, and subversive of, the existing social order, hence his works were for a long time under censure. Still, the words of this master mind found permanent lodgment in the heart of the samurai. (Excerpt from Inazo Nitobe's "Bushido, The Soul of Japan.")

The Humiliating Experience

After the successfull accomplishment of the Meiji Restoration, there still remained for nearly thirty years one bitter drop in our cup of happiness. That was the question of treaty revision. We had established a constitutional government and a complete educational system; we had reorganized our army and navy and joined the Geneva Convention; we had remodelled our civil law code and developed extensive commercial relations with the rest of the world, yet the foreign powers persistently refused to revise the obsolete treaties signed under the Tokugawa Shogunate. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan")

A Dread Image of White Disaster

To Japan the armed embassy of the United States of America in 1853 seemed a dread image of that White Disaster whose advent had proved so fatal to other Eastern countries. Eleven years before that event the Opium War in China had exposed the unscrupulous nature of Western aggression. The Dutch, who kept us informed of the European encroachment on Asia, did not hesitate to enhance the value of their friendship by painting the deeds of other Western nations in the darkest colours. In fact, unfortunately, we had already had some experience of foreign rapacity in the Russian advance from the north. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

November 2, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Sixty tons of mail destined for Japan and other countries were taken off an Orient-bound vessel by the United States customs authorities. Japanese officials in San Francisco expressed dissatisfaction over the American action as an understanding had been previously reached with the customs authorities regarding the loaded mail cargo.

* * *

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, arrived in Singapore by plane to confer with Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in East Asia. Reasons behind General Wavell's sudden visit to meet Sir Robert were not known. However, as Sir Archibald was accompanied by members of his staff, well-informed circles in Singapore foresaw a liaison conference covering military problems confronting Britain in India and Malaya.

* * *

A. V. Lozovsky, spokesman of the Soviet Government, announced two days ago that the mixed commission for the demarcation of the frontier between the People's Republic of Mongolia and Manchoukuo has reached an agreement following meetings at Harbin. The frontier is now a clearly marked line 160 miles in length between Buir Nor and Khalkingol.

JAPAN IS AMPLY QUALIFIED AS ECONOMIC LEADER OF ASIA

Noted Economist Points Out That This Nation Originated Managed Currency System

By KAMEKICHI TAKAHASHI

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Since Japan has determined to construct a Co-Prosperity Sphere in this part of the world, the Anglo-American nations, because of their own selfish designs, are deliberately disseminating fictitious information characterizing it as a deep-laid scheme to establish Japanese hegemony over Greater East Asia. They are purposely dissimulating the stern fact that Japan desires to evolve such a harmony in cooperation with each country of the sphere, because it is convinced in its mind that a mutual prosperity sphere cannot materialize unless its component units are permitted to play their legitimate parts for its development through an understanding of conjoint advantage with this country. In view of such a fundamental conception, it is obvious that the projected co-prosperous life aims at the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia for the common good and welfare of the entire region.

It is true that the realization of this objective is dependent on the solution of many problems arising out of the past colonial character of the southern countries. The first need is the organization of a new political and economic system in each country so as to stimulate the growth of regional consciousness. The next task would be to determine which nation should assume the leadership of the region. In this respect, agreement shall have to be arrived at empowering the most developed and powerful nation with the authority to guide and supervise the construction of the common prosperity fabric. The third problem requiring solution is the working out of an appropriate basis to accord each nation its just and proper place in terms of its intrinsic capability, economic potentiality, defense capacity and importance toward the maintenance and security of regional life.

Other Spheres May Develop

Along with the solution of these problems, steps should be taken to construct the new order in Greater East Asia in such a manner that no difficulty would be experienced to make it fit in with the new order of the world now under development. This is necessary, because any scheme of setting up a new order in Greater East Asia, which is vast in area, cannot be considered separately from the world order. Whatever may be the final results of the current international hostilities, there is every reason to visualize that regional harmony will come to prevail in diverse parts of the universe. The white world is likely to have a common prosperity sphere in Europe and another in the Western Hemisphere. Also there may develop identical contiguities in other selected areas. But the point is that each of these spheres would naturally be of a different character, having varied duties to perform in order to suit the conditions of its racial, geographical, cultural, economic and strategic requirements. And the combination of these different Co-Prosperity Spheres will lead to the emergence of a new international order. This is the most important fact which should be borne in mind in promoting mutual prosperity in Greater East Asia.

No one can deny that Japan's position as a world Power entitles it to assume the leadership of Greater East Asia. Only with the assistance of this country can the southern nations reorganize their life to take their proper places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Now that the situation in this part of the globe has undergone a categorical alteration, and that Japan has taken steps to accelerate the fruition of mutual prosperity harmony, it is evident that this country is propagating a new order as a contributive unit of the envisioned reformed international structure.

The old order of the world based on capitalist-imperialism is no longer tenable. National structures and political and economic systems require readjustment to create conditions for the speedy upsurgence of a new way of life divorced from capitalist-imperialist domination, but based on regional interdependence and international goodwill. In the past, scores of large and small nations, maintaining their independence on an equal footing, controlled the movement of international life. Though restricted by international treaties, each of them enjoyed the freedom of integrity and was quite at liberty to enter into arrangements detrimental to its neighbors. In Europe the existence of a number of small nations of that nature affected the equilibrium of the European order. In Greater East Asia, too, the perpetuation of alien dominations over the southern nations unnecessarily obstructed the natural growth of a greater East Asiatic order. As a reaction to these unnatural conditions, Japan has been compelled to shoulder the responsibility of creating a new order in Greater East Asia based on co-existence and co-prosperity, while a similar policy is being pursued by Italy and Germany to establish a new order in Europe. It is, therefore, clear that the Italo-German new order in Europe and that of Japan in Greater East Asia aim at liquidating the interference of an outside capitalist-imperialism, so that the units of their Co-Prosperity Spheres would reciprocate mutual reliance for common benefit and security.

Impractical Proposition

Broadly speaking, under the present changed conditions it seems an impractical proposition to allow a small independent nation to enjoy the right of overriding the policy of mutual reliance of a powerful neighbor State. If the latter has to depend on the economic resource and strategical points of the former for the maintenance of security and self-existence, it cannot possibly remain silent when an outside nation, coming from a different area, tries to control that small country. In that event, its national defense becomes valueless, especially when the destructive power of the modern weapons of war is tremendous. And if war breaks out, it at once becomes a total war, requiring the exertion of total energy on the part of either side. On account of this fact, it is just and proper that a world Power, standing firm on the principle of geographical propinquity, should demand that its neighboring countries form a bloc of common existence with it to reciprocate mutual prosperity and security. Japan's present objective in Greater East Asia is fully in accord with this reasonable demand.

Quite apart from the political, economic and strategic questions, the construction of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia is justified from the standpoint of maintaining the peace and stability of the region, thereby contributing to the peace and stability of the world. It must be remembered that, owing to the domination of Greater East Asia by Britain, America and the Netherlands, and due to the imposition of third Power interference in the affairs of China, no durable peace and stability were established in this part of the world. Even Japan, which resented such an outside control, could not escape from its injurious effects. Because of this historic fact, Japan, having secured an advantageous position, is endeavoring its best to promote regional harmony in order to restore genuine tranquillity without alien intervention. There can be nothing wrong in it, since it is conducive to the interest of the whole of Greater East Asia and then to the world.

It is a recognized fact that Japan in the past was greatly dependent on Britain and the United States to preserve its economic set-up. When a nation depends on another country economically, it is unavoidably subjected to more or less political restrictions. This is the reason why Japan had to put up with the political pressure of Britain and the United States disguised as economic blockade up to the days immediately preceding the outbreak of the current Pacific war. Up to that time, East Asia was not a full-fledged indepedent unit both politically and economically; in fact, it was subordinate to Britain, America and their allies. Now that East Asia has recovered its political and economic indepedence, it is obvious that Japan should try its best to reinforce that freedom by establishing a mutual prosperity sphere embracing Greater East Asia.

Must Oust Occidentalism

Although steps are being taken to strengthen the structure of the newly acquired emancipation of Greater East Asia, difficulties are being experienced to recast the various alien political, economic, racial and cultural conceptions which have become stabilized owing to its long association with Western nations. Even in Japan, Western notions have not yet been fully eradicated, despite the fact that energetic efforts are being made to free it from such undesirable beliefs. So far as Greater East Asia is concerned, it is highly imperative that the Occidental way of thinking should be eliminated to regenerate Asianism in its true and vigorous form.

As for Japan, it is gratifying to note that Western conceptions have substantially lost their brilliance due to the national determination to follow the course of the idealized past as a means of attaining a new Asiatic homogeneity in Greater East Asia. Still, there are some Japanese who are paying attention to Western conceptions. Some of them seem to think that certain phases of Japan's wartime economy have been modelled on the German pattern. As an instance they point out the price control system. That their view is incorrect is evident from the fact that price control has been in effect in Japan for a number of years, and that it formulated such a measure in conformity with the actual domestic conditions. The revised price control system now in operation has been enforced to suit the local conditions, and as such, it cannot be compared to that of Germany which is different in character, having different obligations to meet.

Until the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, Japan's political structure was under the influence of the "democratic" liberalism of the West. Studious attention was paid to propagate parliamentarianism, while the bureaucratic tendencies of the government officials reflected the similar inclinations of the Anglo-American nations. But with the commencement of the Manchurian Incident, a new reawakening came to pervade the country, and as a result, national agitations were launched to build a new political structure compatible with the national ideologies and traditions. At the same time, far-sighted leaders and officials of the country urged the need of revamping the administrative system. Subsequently, when the China Affair ensued, a change became noticeable in the political and administrative set-ups, and with the protraction of it, Japan initiated steps to overhaul its political machinery and administrative policies—steps which became concrete realities soon after the start of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941. Now a national single-dimensional politics and a one-way administrative system have been organized based on the principle of service to the State, which is in consonance with the political tradition and the spirit of the Japanese nation. Thus, Japan has eradicated the long-standing political and administrative influences of the West which found their way into the country in the Meiji era.

Leader in Currency Reform

In the currency field, Japan was fortunate enough to prove its merits as early as the Meiji era, when the nation was fast assimilating the scientific, technical and industrial aspects of Occidental civilization. The Meiji Government, with a view to meeting the demands of the times, issued paper currency adopting a sort of managed currency system backed by the specie reserve kept abroad. Notwithstanding the fact that this was a currency system more highly developed than the gold standard system then popular among Western nations, Japan, because of its recent contacts with international Powers, could not believe that it was a more advanced project, and so it regarded its new system as an imperfect one. As years rolled by, monetary experts and economists in Western countries came to the conclusion that managed currency was the best developed form of the monetary system. It was only then that Japan agreed with this view, forgetting that it was nothing but a belated confirmation of the perfectness of its "imperfect" system instituted earlier. The reason for mentioning this fact is that it clearly exposes the inherent capability of his country.

Since the national fabric of Japan is no longer dependent on any Western method or technique, be it political, economic or industrial, it is high time that it should create conditions under which it can independently judge the welfare of Greater East Asia and implement measures to that end. It is understood that, for the purpose of ushering in the era of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the various committees of the National Policy Research Institute are studying all aspects of the economic, political and cultural problems affecting the entire region. As the political and economic structure of one unit is different from another, it is not possible to evolve a single type system applicable to all countries within the sphere. The same is the case with regard to the promotion of culture. Yet it is essential that the whole sphere must be reorganized into a single body as an organic unit.

Judging from this feature of Greater East Asia, it would be quite proper to evolve a complex system to suit the conditions of each nation. Nevertheless, unification remains the basic requirement for the smooth functioning of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, because such an objective can never be realized if different peoples were allowed to act freely without any restraint. Co-ordinated control is particularly necessary for attaining an economic autarchy; but it shoull be judiciously worked out in gradual stages to enable the southern countries to revise their respective economic systems, so that they would not feel any sudden reaction.

As the life of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is dependent on having highly geared defense organizations, it is vitally important that rigid collaboration should be maintained among the different defense structures with the main object of forming a Greater East Asia defense structure under the aegis of Japan. In respect of international trade, production, distribution of industries, money and banking and diplomatic affairs, mixed control should be enforced; that is, there should exist a complete unity of purpose so far as the maintenance of co-existence and co-prosperity are concerned, and outside this limit each component nation should be given the privilege to shape its policies in the manner it thinks fit. For instance, certain kinds of industries and portions of international trade, material distribution and money and banking would come under the category of common control, while other arrangements would be left at the choice of the units themselves. In diplomacy, a common policy must be followed for the security of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, but beyond that the individual nations should be left free to handle their own diplomatic affairs in order to promote their international intercourse as member-States of the world order.

To Japan the Co-Prosperity Sphere represents its lifeline. Its self-existence is dependent on effecting good-neighborly relations with the countries of Greater East Asia. That is why, in propagating the objective of co-prosperity, it does not entertain the ambition to become the ruling Power of the region; instead, it desires to solemnize lasting partnership with it, expecting that Greater East Asia, under a new mutual reliance and co-operative order, would flourish peacefully without any outside interference, contributing at the same time its rightful share to the new world order, designed to restore international tranquillity and stability on a durable footing.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH SOUTH DATE BACK TO ANCIENT TIMES

Japanese Were Already Sea-Minded in the Age of Gods—Daring Seamen Paved Way for Southern Drive

By YASUHIKO KINOMIYA

Part I

Ours is a maritime country. It is surrounded on all sides by the sea; and excellent bays as well as long stretches of winding beach make up a good part of its variegated coastline.

Blessed with such a geographical environment, it was only natural that the sea mindedness of the Japanese people should have had its inception far back in the Age of the Gods.

The two surviving classics of ancient Japan, the Kojiki (Record of Ancient Times) and the Nihonki (Chronicles of Ancient Japan) abound in tales about the Sea Gods and their briny domain. One tells about the voyage made by the brave God Susano-o-no-Mikoto, to the Korean kingdom of Silla.

Looking back upon the 3,000 odd years of our history, we find that our overseas expansion has always taken a southward course. This was true in Ancient Times and in the age of intercourse with China during the reign of the Sui and T'ang Dynasties. It was equally true throughout the period when first the Wako, daring Japanese merchant-pirates of old, and later the Goshuinbune or "vermillion seal" ships traversed the East Asiatic Seas.

History, in this case, has repeated itself; but, naturally, with the passage of time, the successive events have gradually enlarged in scope. The past twoscore years have been a remarkable example of the southward trend of Japanese expansion. The present War of Greater East Asia is the climax to a long series of events which, listed in chronological order, are the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Manchurian Incident, and the China Affair.

Began in 3rd Century

The overseas development of the Japanese people began with the Empress Jingu's successful expedition against Silla in the Third Century A.D. Soon after Silla's surrender two other Chosen kingdoms Koguryu and Pachke also submitted to her forces. From then our influence over the Chosen peninsula continued for two centuries until the termination of the Japanese Residency-General there.

From the Japanese position in Chosen, there was a definite southward expansion. Between the years 421 and 472 A.D., our successive Resident-Generals in Chosen dispatched missions to the Southern Chinese Court of Sung; and during the reign of the Emperor Yuryaku (457-479), two Imperial envoys were also sent to the Sung Court.

These missions were probably for the purpose of solving problems that arose in connection with our administration of Chosen, but it can also be surmised that they were undertaken with the hope of importating Chinese culture.

During the reign of the Emperor Ojin (200-310), Silla had presented us with many able craftsmen. Among them were not a few who contributed greatly to the art of shipbuilding here. Over 1,600 years ago, our vessels had become seaworthy enough to make relatively frequent voyages to the Sung Court at present-day Nanking.

During this period, the port of Naniwa or Osaka, as it is called today, hummed with activity. At one time 80 ships from Silla lay anchored off Naniwa and all the Imperial missions sent to the Sung Court started on their sea-journey here. It was the point from which Japanese overseas activity of the age radiated. This was perhaps the reason that the Guardian Deity of the Sea Routes, Sumiyoshi, was enshrined here.

Starting from Naniwa, our major sea routes passed through the picturesque Inland Sea of Seto and Anato (Straits of Shimonoseki) to Matsuura in present day Saga Prefecture. From Matsuura, a direct crossing was made to Chosen.

The Japanese envoys dispatched to the Sung Court during this period first sailed over to the Chosen kingdom of Pachke from where, it is believed, they crossed the Yellow Sea to Shantung Peninsula. The remainder of the journey was made mostly by land; first across the peninsula, then southward along the coast of Kiangsu Province to the Yangtze River, and finally up the Yangtze to the capital at present day Nanking.

Intercourse Reopened

Then a period of a hundred and some odd years during which relations with the Southern Chinese Court remained severed followed, but in 608, direct intercourse with China was formally reopened with the dispatch of an envoy to the Sui Dynasty. After the short-lived reign of the Suis came to an end in 618 and the glorious period of T'ang began, another envoy was dispatched to the continent, this time to the court of the Emperor of the new reigning Chinese Dynasty.

A considerable number of students and priests crossed the Sea to absorb the flourishing culture of the Sui and T'ang Eras. The Great Reform of 646 may have been largely the work of Prince Naka-no-oye and his able minister, Fujiwara Kamatari, but they in turn owed much to the scholars who had returned from the T'ang capital.

Formal relations with the T'ang Dynasty were maintained from about 630 until 889; and during these two and a half centuries, 13 missions were sent to the Chinese Court.

Surveying the period of intercourse with the Sui and T'ang Dynasties, we find that the overseas expansion of our ancestors followed a southward course. This becomes clear upon studying the sea routes taken by the Japanese envoys to the Chinese Court.

From Naniwa, the starting point, they invariably passed through the Inland Sea of Seto and Anato to Hakata in the Fukuoka Prefecture of today. From Hakata the envoys to the Sui Court and the earlier missions to the T'ang Dynasty sailed over to the coast of Chosen, journeyed by land northward, and then hugging the coastline of Liaotung Peninsula, crossed the Gulf of Pechili and landed on Shantung Peninsula. This was called the northern route.

But in 702, a mission was ordered to proceed to the T'ang Court by another course, the so-called southern route. Using the numerous islands along the way as stepping stones, the party went from Kyushu to Amami Oshima, from where it sailed across the East China Sea to the vicinity of the mouth of the Yangtze River. Henceforth, that is throughout the Nara and Heian Periods (771-1185), the southern route was almost invariably taken by our envoys to China.

The ships on which the missions went to China, although capable of carrying well over a hundred persons were rather flimsy. It was not uncommon for one to break in two battered about by heavy seas. Moreover, as the science of navigation was still in its infancy, ships frequently ran aground on hidden reefs; and navigators lost their bearings when enveloped by thick fogs, forcing their ships to drop anchor and wait for the skies to clear. Even the nature of the typhoon was not clearly understood. Hardly a voyage was made without some mishap. The ships of the period usually sailed in groups of four, but only in one case did all four return safely home. So the voyage of some 500 nautical miles across the East China Sea was a daring venture indeed.

During the 300 years following the termination of formal relations with the T'ang Dynasty, the ships plying between Japan and the continent were nearly all Chinese. The ruling Fujiwara clan which was enjoying its "Golden Age" did not show the least bit of interest in overseas activity.

Revival of Adventure

But toward the end of the Heian Period (794-1156), there was a revival of the spirit of enterprise. This had been stimulated by the rise of energetic military families, notably the Tairas and the Minamotos. Once again our ships began to go to China in ever increasing numbers.

Finally the Fujiwara clan fell, and the Tairas came into ascendancy. The Taira chieftain, Kiyo-

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